

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 587.

OCTOBER 5, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

## MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a Course of Lectures on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology and of the application of mineral substances in the Arts. The Lectures will begin on Friday morning, October 4th, at nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, 2l. 2s. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

## THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.  
OFFICES.  
1, DALE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.  
20 and 21, POULTRY, LONDON.

The Annual Premiums exceed 510,000l., and place it in the first-class of Fire Offices. Its liberality and promptitude in settling claims have been established in the adjustment of enormous losses; and its influence in determining rates of premium has uniformly been given to proposals for improving the character of risks, that high premiums may be unnecessary.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**  
The Annual Premiums exceed 130,000l.; the Accumulated Reserve in this department is 707,000l.

**RESOURCES.**  
The invested funds of the Company exceed 1,200,000l. The liability of Proprietors is unlimited.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.  
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.  
Fire Policies due at Michaelmas should be renewed by the 14th day of October 1861.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office,  
Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance-buildings, Liverpool.  
Branch Offices—Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

Extracts from the Report for the year 1860.

"The success of the Company, even in its earliest years, received the marked attention and elicited the surprised comments of writers best acquainted with the history of Insurance Companies.

"Fire Premiums for 1860 equal the total fire premiums for the seven years 1845 to 1851.

"Life Premiums for 1860 exceed the entire life premiums for the eight years ending 1852.

"Purchase of annuities in 1860 largely exceeds the similar receipts for the first ten years, 1845 to 1854.

"This progress, it is believed, is unsurpassed, considering that it applies to each of the three branches of the business."

## FIRE BRANCH.

"The fire branch has certainly shown no exhaustion during the year 1860 of that impetus which had previously brought it to a position of the first magnitude among the Insurance Companies of the United Kingdom. The fire premiums in 1859 had advanced to the sum of 288,514l. 7s. 3d. In 1860 the amount of fire premiums had arrived at a sum of 262,577l. 19s. 11d., showing an increase of 34,663l. 12s. 8d., exceeding the large advance of the preceding year, so that in two years the fire revenue of the Company has been enhanced by the enormous sum of 64,000l. 17s. 3d."

"The Parliamentary Report of the returns of duty paid to Government for the year 1860 exhibits the augmentation of the business in a more prominent way, as it affords the means of comparison with other companies. The proprietors will be gratified to learn that the increase of duty paid by the Royal in the last year is more than double that of any other company, either London or provincial, whilst only one of those companies even approaches to 50 per cent. of the advance of this Company. Our increase actually equals 30 per cent. of the entire increase of the whole of the metropolitan offices combined, whilst of the provincial offices it forms upwards of 30 per cent. of the total advance of the other twenty-eight offices established out of London.

## LIFE BRANCH.

"The reports of the Company for several years have had invariably to announce a constant periodical expansion of its Life business, the new policies of each succeeding year showing an advance over the one that had immediately preceded it. A similar result is shown in the year 1860, the premiums on new policies, after deducting guarantees, being 15,079l. 17s. 10d., which is an increase on that item of 1993l. 17s. 5d. above the amount received for the year 1859.

"It is even this advance is small when compared with the enormous and remarkable momentum which has been given to the branch of the business in the present year (1861).

"It is not until the commencement of the year that the public seemed to have become fully acquainted with the fact that the Royal Insurance Company had published, late in the last year, an account of the investigation into the assets and liabilities of its Life Department under a novel form, and in as plain and intelligible a manner as the abstruseness of the subject admitted, together with the entire statements and valuations necessary for that purpose.

"It is conjectured from the extensive notices of this pamphlet and its accompanying diagrams, which have appeared in the periodicals of the day, that it has largely attracted the attention of vast numbers of persons in all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as in other parts of the world. Indeed a most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that such is the case is afforded by the fact that the sum assured on new policies in the six months of the 3rd of June of the present year is actually 50 per cent. in excess of the sum assured in the corresponding months of the year 1860, although the latter amount in itself exceeded the sum assured in any like previous period of time.

"If this success be continued, the Royal Insurance Company would, with respect to the amount of its new business, be at once placed (at least with one or two exceptions) at the head of all the insurance companies doing business in this country, and the anticipations of the last report, to the effect that the details of the life business, then to be published, would form an epoch of the establishment, will have a speedy and very happy realisation."

## SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE LIFE BRANCH.

Profits—Large proportion returned every five years to policies then in existence two entire years. Expenses chiefly borne by the Fire Branch in order to increase the bonus to be returned.

## LIFE BONUSES DECLARED.

Two per cent. per annum on the sum assured: the greatest bonus ever continuously declared by any company.

## SECURITY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE BRANCHES.

Capital Two Millions sterling. Accumulated funds in hands exceed 800,000l.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

## UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—The ELECTION to the PROFESSORSHIP of ARABIC and HINDUSTANEE will be held on THURSDAY, October 10th, 1861.

Candidates are requested to send their applications and testimonials on or before that day to the Registrar of the University, from whom further particulars may be learned.

By order, JAMES H. TODD, D.D., Registrar.

Trinity College, July 1, 1861.

## EXAMINATIONS for SCIENCE CERTIFICATES of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—The Annual Examination of the Department of Science and Art, for Certificates as Science Teachers, will commence, at South Kensington, on Monday the 4th of November.

Candidates wishing to present themselves must forward their names to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W., on or before the 13th of October, except those coming up in Mechanical and Machine Drawing and Building Construction, who must send in their names by the 5th of October.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

## THE ELECTRO-PRINTING BLOCK COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's offices, Burleigh-street, Strand, on Wednesday, the 9th of October, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of confirming or otherwise a special resolution, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Company's offices as above, on Friday, the 6th day of September, 1861, sanctioning the purchase made by the Directors on behalf of the Company of certain shares late the property of the patentee.

FREDERICK PENNY, Secretary.

Burleigh-street, Strand, Sept. 23, 1861.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will begin on Dec. 16.

Local Committees wishing to have examinations held in their several districts must apply to the undersigned by Oct. 1. Examinations will be held where it can be ascertained that there will be thirty candidates.

It is already proposed to hold examinations at the following places, and the gentlemen whose names are annexed have consented to act as secretaries:

Brighton—B. Phillips, Esq., 75, Lansdowne-place.  
Bristol—W. W. Jose, Esq., 8, Queen's-square.  
Cambridge—R. Potts, Esq., Parker's Place.  
Exeter—Rev. H. Newport, School House.  
Liverpool—N. Waterhouse, Esq., 5, Rake-lane.  
London—H. R. Tomkinson, Esq., 3, Northwick-terrace, N.W.  
Northampton—Rev. H. J. Barton, Wicken, Stony Stratford.  
Norwich—Rev. H. Howell, Drayton Rectory.  
Plymouth—Rev. J. B. Haly, 20, Oxford-place.  
Sheffield—Rev. S. Earnshaw.

Last year's report, examination papers, &c., may be obtained from the Cambridge warehouse, 32, Paternoster-row, 2s. 6d.

G. D. LIVEING, Hon. Sec. to the Syndicate.

Cambridge, Sept. 12, 1861.

## MEMORIAL TO THE GREAT JOHN LOCKE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of a Fund for erecting a MEMORIAL to one of England's greatest Worthies, to be placed in the SHIRE HALL, TAUNTON, Somerset, in which county the illustrious philosopher was born.

The Earl of Lovelace ..... 45  
Lord Taunton ..... 5  
The Right Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Auckland ..... 1  
Lord Talbot de Malahide ..... 1  
The Hon. J. Locke King, M.P. .... 1

Wm. Blake, Esq. .... 5  
D. Blake, Esq. .... 1  
Sir Wm. Miles, Bart, M.P. .... 1  
Sir Arthur Elton, Bart. .... 1  
Sir Marwood Elton, Bart. .... 1  
Neville Grenville, Esq. .... 1

Contributions may be paid to the Treasurer of the "Locke Fund," R. A. KINGLAKE, Esq.; at STUCKEY'S Banking Company, Taunton and Weston-super-Mare; Messrs. ROBERTS, CURTIS, and Co.; and Messrs. RANSON, BOUVERIE, and Co., London.

## THE PRESS.

## TO REPORTERS.—WANTED

Immediately, a REPORTER for a Liverpool Daily Paper. He must be experienced, and perfectly competent as a verbatim reporter.

Apply to the Editor of the Daily Post, Lord-street, Liverpool.

## A GENTLEMAN of approved ability and

very considerable experience, is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT as SUB-EDITOR and REPORTER.

Address "J. H.," Post-office, Rugby.

## A VERBATIM SHORT-HAND

REPORTER, who has been for several years connected with the Provincial Press, will shortly be open to an ENGAGEMENT.

Address "REPORTER," Mr. John Burbridge, Advertisement Contractor, 35 A, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

## AN EXPERIENCED REPORTER

(verbatim) desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Has had good experience in various parts of England and also in Scotland, is a good paraphraser, and can furnish original articles if required.

Address with particulars, to "ALPHA," 179, Pentonville-road.

## A REPORTER, who is also a practical

printer, and has been used to sub-edit and manage a small provincial paper, is in WANT of a permanent ENGAGEMENT, either in town or country. Could be very useful on a periodical.

Address "C.E.," 215, Pentonville-hill, N., London.

## TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—

WANTED, by a young man, an ENGAGEMENT, either as REPORTER to a newspaper, or Short-hand Amanuensis. Has previously served on a country newspaper. Satisfactory references given. A liberal salary will be taken.

Apply by letter only to "PROTECTOR," care of Mr. Grimwade, 18, Harpur-street, Red Lion-square, W.C.

## A GENTLEMAN, long engaged on a

Morning Paper, having a considerable portion of his time unemployed, wishes to arrange for the EDITING or SUB-EDITING of a METROPOLITAN WEEKLY PAPER, or to write articles for country papers. He would undertake the management of a local country paper within two hours' railway ride from London.

Address "R. S.," C. H. May's Advertisement Office, 23, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

## TONEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—The

Advertiser OFFERS his SERVICES for the MANAGEMENT of the PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT of a DAILY JOURNAL. Has had several years' experience, and is thoroughly conversant with all details in connection with the business. Is possessed of untiring energy and can be well recommended; is a competent book-keeper and accountant.

Address "W. H.," 10, Hill-place, Edinburgh.

## TO BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS.

WANTED, by a gentleman, well acquainted with the trade, wholesale and retail, an ENGAGEMENT. Having a small income, salary is not the object so much as employment.

Country not objected to.

Apply by letter to "W. A.," care of Mr. J. Gilbert, 18, Gracechurch-street, City.

## TO AUTHORS and others engaged in

Literary Pursuits.—A young lady, who has been accustomed to the duties of AMANUENSIS and PRIVATE SECRETARY, is desirous of meeting with a similar ENGAGEMENT. Is a good reader and corrector of the press, and accustomed to literary composition.

Address "S.W.," Samuel's library, 41, Randolph-street, Camden-town, N.W.

## THE ARTS.

## THE VERY FINE BUST of the late

CATHERINE HAYES, modelled by Edward Foley, Esq., from Life, in 1860, is now ON VIEW at the Water-colour Studio, Gothic-house, Mortimer-street, Portland-place, where casts can be obtained, five guineas each.

## BURFORD'S PANORAMA.—Now RE-

OPENED with a new Panorama of NAPLES; also Messina and Switzerland. Day and evening. Admission reduced to 1s. Friday 2s. 6d. Open morning, from 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 10.

Leicester-square.

## FINSBURY SCHOOL of ART, in con-

nection with the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington.—The LADIES' MORNING CLASS for DRAWING and PAINTING will ASSEMBLE on Tuesday, October 1st, at 10, George's-hall, Richmond-road, Islington. Fee for term of five months, 1l.; entrance fee, 2s.

JOSEPH HOYLE, Hon. Secretary.

## FINE ARTS.—An Artist of experience, an

exhibitor at the Royal Academy, is desirous to RECEIVE a PUPIL, who would have peculiar advantages in the study of drawing and painting.

Address "A. B.," care of Messrs. Roberson and Co., 59, Long-acre.

## ITALY and the EAST.—The Travelling

Student in Architecture of the Royal Academy of Arts, London (at present in the South of France), offers his services to any NOBLEMAN or GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO TRAVEL, to whom his knowledge of the Fine Arts and Sketching would be an advantage.

Address "J. R.," care of Mr. Cates, 7A, Whitehall-yard, London, S.W., who will also answer any inquiries.

## SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES.

A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-colour Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c., is OPEN at Briener-street, 40, Munich. HERR SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commissions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed.

The proprietor is permitted to refer to the CURIO Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, as voucher for his respectability.

## PICTURES.—Mr. FLATOU'S LAST

EXHIBITION of high-class modern PICTURES, at Messrs. Hayward and Legatt's Gallery, 28, Cornhill.—Mr. Flatou begs to announce that he will, on Monday, October 14, OPEN the above Gallery with the remaining portion of his choice collection of the works of British Artists, prior to his retiring from picture dealing, as in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the forthcoming important work by W. P. Frith, E.A., Life at a Railway Station, which will be completed in March next. The collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the following eminent artists: Sir E. Landseer, E.A., Sir D. Wilkie, R.A., W. P. Frith, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., T. Creswick, R.A., D. Roberts, E.A., F. B. Pickerskill, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Foote, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. MacLise, R.A., W. Etty, R.A., T. Faed, A.R.A., T. S. Cooper, A.R.A., F. Goodall, A.R.A., W. E. Frost, A.R.A., R. Ansell, A.R.A., H. O'Neil, A.R.A., E. W. Cooke, A.R.A., Marcus Stone, J. W. Oakes, P. Nasmyth, Müller, Bright, Middleton, F. D. Hardy, H. B. Willis, Halm, Linnell, Baxter, Knight, Grant, Pasmore, Louis Hague, Henszell, Hensley, Moreland, &c.

## BOOKCASES.—To be SOLD, FOUR fine

mahogany wing BOOKCASES, with plate-glass doors, made by Wilkinson. One 12 feet long, cost 70l., to be sold for 30 guineas; also three, 7 feet long, 15l. each.

Apply to "C. M.," 50, Southampton-row, Russell-square.

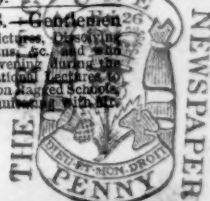
## THE WIDOW of an ENGLISH

NOBLEMAN would be willing to INTRODUCE into the best society a YOUNG LADY of fortune, who from her own station, would be unable to move in the higher circles unless under the chaperonage of one in high position.

For particulars apply by letter to "E. H.," Mr. Galt, Baker, No. 188, Piccadilly.

## RAGGED SCHOOLS.—Gentlemen

possessing DIAGRAMS, Models, Pictures, Descriptive Views, Chemical or Mechanical Apparatus, &c., and who may be willing to devote an occasional evening during the winter months to deliver simple conversational Lectures, will confer a great favour by kindly communicating with Mr. J. H. LLOYD, 20, Moorgate-street, E.C.



## MUSIC.

**MME. LEMMENS - SHERRINGTON** will arrive in London for the winter season on the 6th October.  
All communications to be addressed to MME. LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON, 4, Vere-street, Oxford-street.

**MISS LEFFLER** begs to inform her friends and the public, that she has REMOVED to 84, Southampton-row, Russell-square, where all communications relative to engagements for English opera, concerts, oratorios, &c., can be sent.

**HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.**—These celebrated CONCERT ROOMS, with the mansion in Hanover-square, to be LET, on LEASE, with early possession.  
Particulars and cards to view to be had of Messrs. FOSTER, 54, Pall-mall.

**MME. PAREPA, Miss Corelli, Messrs. Montem Smith, Allan Irving, and J. L. Hutton's TOUR** in the PROVINCES, under DATES DISENGAGED in November and first week in December.  
For particulars of engagement address ALLAN IRVING, 8, Hinde-street, Manchester-square.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.**—Under the management of Miss LOUISA FINE and Mr. W. HARRISON, will OPEN for the Sixth Operatic Season on MONDAY, October 8th, will be presented (first time) an entirely new OPERA, by Howard Glover, to be entitled "RUY BLAS."  
Full particulars in future advertisements.

**MUSIC HALL, BIRMINGHAM.**—This magnificent building, with its powerful organ, &c., having been purchased from the Birmingham Music Hall Company, the proprietor is now prepared to receive applications for the holding of Concerts, Balls, Banquets, Meetings, and other public or private purposes.  
Communications to be addressed to Mr. T. J. PERRY, Manager, Assurance-buildings, Moor-street, Birmingham.

**MADAME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.**—Exeter-hall. — MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO "ELIJAH," TUESDAY evening, October 22nd.—Madame Lind-Goldschmidt having generously given her services in aid of the funds for the erection of a Church, and for the enlargement of the Industrial Institutions in the Victoria Docks district, "London over the Border," under the pastoral care of the Rev. Herman Douglas, the acting Committee have great pleasure in announcing that there will be a performance in Exeter-hall, of MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO, "ELIJAH," on Tuesday evening, October 22. The principal parts by Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. W. Weiss, assisted by a complete orchestra and chorus. Conductor—Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Reserved and numbered seats, 1s. Unreserved seats and west gallery, 10s. 6d.; back area, 7s. Reserved seats will be appropriate according to the order of application; and no more tickets will be issued than can be conveniently accommodated.  
Applications for tickets to be made at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, No. 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. ADDISON and Co.'s Regent-street; Mr. SAIN'S Library, St. James's-street; and at the principal libraries and music-sellers.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

Pictures, Drawings, Engravings, Bronzes, and Objects of Art and Virtù, the property of Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons.

**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, and WOODS** respectfully give notice, that they have received instructions from Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons to SELL by AUCTION, at the new Exchange Rooms, Manchester, on TUESDAY, October 22, and six following days (Saturday excepted), at Twelve each day, in consequence of the retirement from business of Mr. Thomas Agnew, the senior member of the firm, and owing to the contemplated extensive alteration of their premises, which necessitates the removal of the property: a large portion of their very valuable ASSORTMENT, including English pictures of high class, and comprising the Ordeal of Touch, the grandest work of Maclise, R.A.; Lear recovering at the sound of Cordelia's voice, by C. W. Cope, R.A., from the Brunel collection, and exhibited at the Art Treasures Exhibition; Summer in Kent, the large picture exhibited this year at the Royal Academy, by T. S. Cooper, R.A.; a fine Gallery Work of the late F. Danby, R.A.; and The Shipwreck, the well-known work of the same master; the First Pair of Shoes and Bed Time, by W. P. Frith, R.A.; the Young Gondolier and two others, by F. Goodall, R.A.; an Evening at Whitehall in the Reign of Charles II., by E. M. Ward, R.A.; the Derby Day, by Frith, from Mr. Fairlie's collection; Lost in the Woods, by R. Redgrave, R.A.; The Valentine, by F. Ead, R.A.; the Trent Side, a beautiful work of T. G. Crowther, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy this year, and two other important works of the same master; Erith Church, the exhibited work of Anthony; Venice, by D. Roberts, R.A.; a Scene from Taming of the Shrew, a splendid chef-d'œuvre of A. Egg, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, and the Council of War, by the same artist; the Beach at Hastings, and an Upright Landscape, by Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A.; a Rustic Subject, a beautiful work of Poole, R.A.; a Landscape, with Cattle, and another important work of J. Linnell, sen.; a very fine Winter Scene, by W. Müller; the Improvisatore at Venice, by Müller; and fine Examples of Stanfield, R.A.; Webster, R.A.; Cooke, R.A.; Ansell, R.A.; Fead, R.A.; O'Neil, R.A.; Rankley, Kennedy, Pyne, Branthwhite, Marshall, Baxter, M. Innes, M. Callum, Noel Paton, Provis, Knight, &c. The Drawings are of the highest class, and bought from the Artists and exhibitors, many exhibited during the current year, including a Soldier's Story, a chef-d'œuvre of Jenkins; Christmas Time, an important work of F. Taylor, and five others by this favourite artist; Santa Catalina, a beautiful example of D. Roberts, R.A.; Cordova, the Study at Abbsford, and others, by the same great master; Malmesbury Abbey, Lichfield, Aberystwith, and others, by Turner, R.A.; Four Gems by Birket Foster; several fine works of Prout, and others by Gilbert, Pyne, Richardson, Hunt, Cox, Hayler, De Wint, Girtin, Rowbotham, Smallfield, Goodall, Frith, Topham, C. Haag, Barrett, C. Fielding, Stanfield, Duncan, Nash, S. Cooper, Cattermole, and Davidson. The Children in the Wood, the very celebrated group in marble, by John Bell, executed and exhibited in Hyde-park in 1851, where it was purchased by its late owner; fine bronzes, marbles, cloaks, and candelabra; glasses, decorative furniture, porcelains, and glass, and a great variety of objects of art and virtù; ancient and modern engravings, and books of engravings.

May be viewed two days preceding, and catalogues had (price 1s.), at Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON, and WOODS' offices, 8, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W.; of Mr. HOLMES, Cherry-street, Birmingham; Mr. ROBERTS, Eastgate-row, Chester; Messrs. BRIGGS and MAXSFORD, printers, Bradford; Messrs. PAVSONS and BRADFORD, Sheffield; M'CLURE and SOSS, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; and at Messrs. AGNEW and Sons' establishments in Exchange-street, Manchester; London and Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool; and 5, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

Important Sale of Pictures by Ancient Masters.  
**JOHN HOLLAND** is favoured with instructions from Mr. W. S. Lockwood to submit to public COMPETITION, on TUESDAY, October 8, a choice and rare collection of PAINTINGS, comprising specimens of the following masters:

Guido Reni Vandyck Teniers  
A. Caracci Wouvermans Van Bloemen  
Waterloo Ruysdael Schedone, &c.  
Also a collection of fine old Engravings and Etchings.

Full particulars are given in catalogues, which may be had of the Auctioneer, as above, and post-free on application. The pictures will be on view the day previous to and on the morning of sale. Sale to commence at Twelve precisely.

## MINERALS.

**MR. J. C. STEVENS** will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-Garden, on TUESDAY, October 8, at half-past twelve o'clock precisely, the valuable COLLECTION of MINERALS, formed by the late Mr. Sheffield, and sold by order of the representatives of the late Edward Collins, Esq., of Frowley, Leicestershire, and Malze-hill, Greenwich. Particularly rich in precious metals, and containing many scarce and fine specimens of the most rare substances. Also the two Mahogany Cabinets that contained them.  
May be viewed on the day prior and morning of sale, and Catalogues had.

## THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

**TO STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, as TRAVELLER, a gentleman, who thoroughly understands the Stationery and Account-book Trade, in a first-class house of business. Good references required.  
By letter "A. B. and Co.," 41, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

**TO STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, by a wholesale house, a JUNIOR HAND, age 17 or 18. He must have had experience in the trade, be a good and expeditious penman, and produce a satisfactory reference.  
Address "E. F.," care of Mr. Greenwood, 15, Queenhithe, E.C.

**A COUNTRY BOOKSELLER** and STATIONER REQUIRES an ASSISTANT, who must be a good penman, a practical printer, and able to solicit orders from commercial establishments. To a competent person a liberal salary will be given.  
Address, stating age, experience, qualifications, salary expected (out of the house), and religious associations, to "LAX-CASHIRE," care of Messrs. Hall and Co., 25, Paternoster-row, London.

**TO PUBLISHERS.**—An experienced book-keeper, well acquainted with the business, seeks an ENGAGEMENT.  
"F. B.," 2, Sudely-street, Islington.

**TO PUBLISHERS and BOOKSELLERS.**—The Advertiser is desirous to obtain a SITUATION as above. Has had 17 years' experience in a large publishing house, and well versed in making up Publishing, Commission, and Paper and Print Accounts.  
Address "T. S.," 77, Fleet-street, E.C.

**TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, and others.**—A TRAVELLER of experience, with a large connection in Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, among bankers, lawyers, merchants, mine agents, &c., is open to an ENGAGEMENT.  
Address "A. Z.," Post-office, Plymouth.

**TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and others.**—WANTED, a brisk STATIONERY and NEWS-VENDING BUSINESS.  
Address "F. L. J.," 24, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.

**TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and others.**—To be DISPOSED OF, a BUSINESS, at the West-end, near the parks. Established above twenty years, and carried on by the present proprietor, who is retiring from the trade, for the last ten years. 800l. required for stock, fixtures, lease, and goodwill. No agent will be treated with.  
For cards apply to B. HUNT, Esq., 1, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.

**TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.**—To be LET, in the rising watering-place of Folkestone, a first-rate SHOP and READING-ROOM, in the best situation of the town. If well conducted it would be liberally encouraged. Also several other smaller shops.  
Apply to W. GARTANG, Folkestone.

**NOTICE.—TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.**—To be DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the decease of the late proprietor, a good, established PRINTING, Book-selling, and Stationery BUSINESS, in one of the principal streets of the fashionable watering-place and greatly improving town of Weymouth, in the county of Dorset. The stock, material, and fixtures to be taken at a valuation. The shop, with plate-glass front and premises, to be let at moderate rent.  
For particulars apply to Mr. A. BECK, 29, St. Thomas-street, Weymouth, Dorset.

**TO BOOKSELLERS and OTHERS.**—To be DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, an old-established and well-acquainted BUSINESS in the above line, with reading, billiard, and ball rooms, in the best situation in Dover. The premises command a beautiful sea view, and contain every accommodation for the above business, and for letting furnished apartments. The stock-in-trade, billiard tables, fixtures, and furniture to be taken by valuation.  
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## THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

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**FULL** particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.  
Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also enclose two stamps for the reply.

**CLASSICAL MASTER** in holy orders will be required next January in a clergyman's private school of fifty boys, near London. Stipend 90l., with board, lodging, and laundress. There is no clerical duty as such, but it may occasionally be had. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4586, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**CLERICAL TUTOR.** Must be accustomed to tuition, and will be required to devote himself to the education of the sons and pupils of the vicar of a parish in Cornwall. Stipend 70l., with board and residence. Applicants to give full particulars as to branches taught, degree, &c., also references. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4588, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**HEAD MASTER** required in a good school, to teach classics and general literature. Applicants to forward copies of testimonials. Address, enclosing two stamps, "Box 4590," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MATHEMATICAL MASTER.** Wanted immediately, in a first class school near Edinburgh, a graduate of Cambridge. He must show experience and skill in teaching classes of boys. The course implies an acquaintance with the requirements of the civil and military services. Salary 100l., with board and lodging. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4592, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**PRIVATE TUTOR,** to read up a young man of eighteen, for an artillery appointment. Locality Bath. Applicants to send full particulars and terms. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4594, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**RESIDENT ASSISTANT** in a commercial school in Jersey, consisting of about ten boarders and forty day pupils. Requirements, moderate Latin, in addition to the usual subjects. Good discipline essential. An experienced teacher preferred, or a trained master. A personal interview in town desired. Salary from 30l. to 35l., with board, lodging, and washing. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4596, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SECOND MASTER** of a grammar school in Surrey (near London). Requirements, Latin up to Virgil and Horace, general English and arithmetic. Salary 35l. (and laundress) the first year, 40l. the second. Wanted immediately. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4598, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR and ASSISTANT CURATE.** Required, by a clergyman in Nottinghamshire, the services of a gentleman to share with him the duties of a rural parish (population under 300), and to act as tutor to his son, 13 years of age. The locality is healthy, and the society very advantageous to a young man. Applicant to state age, degree, college, &c. A title can be given. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4600, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER, in a Cumberland** school of twenty-five boys. Must be able to teach English thoroughly, including writing and arithmetic, with algebra and plane trigonometry; drawing desirable. A man of gentlemanly habits required, and of the Church of England; not to exceed 25 years of age. Nearly all the pupils learn Latin, &c., so that the labour connected with the English department is comparatively light. Half duty out of school. Salary to commence at 50l., with board and lodging. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4602, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER in a Suffolk** commercial school, to teach English, writing, arithmetic, and elementary mathematics; one who can also teach drawing or French would be preferred. Salary 80l.; but a gentleman who can teach either of the last named subjects would be able to make much more by private tuition. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4604, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER (non-resident)** for English and drawing. Must be a good disciplinarian. Applicants to state age, experience, and salary expected. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4606, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT in a Lancashire classical and** commercial school, to take the general management of fifty boys in the absence of the principal, which is seldom. Qualification required, Latin as far as Virgil and Horace, Greek grammar and Testament. Salary 40l. at first with board and washing. There are twenty boarders and thirty day pupils. Holiday on Saturdays. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4608, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**JUNIOR TEACHER, in a first-class school** near London. Wanted an assistant about 15 years of age, of gentlemanlike manners and appearance, and of active, cheerful habits, who would give his services in return for a superior preparation by a clergyman for either University, &c. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4610, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**PUPIL TEACHER in a classical and** mathematical school in Hampshire; age not less than 14. An elementary knowledge of Latin required. He will have to devote three hours daily to the younger pupils. Remuneration offered, instruction in classics, mathematics, and French, also board and lodging. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4612, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS to one little girl eight years** of age. Required a well-educated, lively, and accomplished lady, who will also probably be further required as a COMPANION to her mother, who is now absent through illness. Applicants to give full particulars as to qualifications, age, salary, &c. Locality West-end of London. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4614, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS to children residing in the** country, about 15 miles from London. Must be competent to impart a good English education, with French, music, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin and German. Applicants to state age, experience, qualification, salary, &c. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 4616, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.



**GOVERNESS.** A medical man, residing in the Midland Counties, is desirous of engaging a lady capable of teaching the rudiments of Latin, French, and music. There are four pupils, two boys aged 9 and 7, and two girls, 6 and 4. Sound Evangelical principles are necessary. A comfortable home is offered. The lady should not be less than 30 years of age. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4618, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a private family residing** in the country (Yorkshire), to teach two young ladies music and German. Singing and Italian would be an advantage. A superior pianist is required. Lodgings, but not board, will be found. Applicants to state salary required, and give references. An engagement for four or six months would be sufficient. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4629, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TWO GOVERNESSES required;** one to teach English, French, music (both harp and piano), and drawing; must be willing to devote herself completely to her pupils' habits, manners, &c. A young lady would be preferred who is fond of children. Salary from 40s. to 50s., according to acquirements. The second required to act as Nursery Governess to younger children and superintend the wardrobes of all. Both must be Protestants. Required the first week in January 1862. Locality, Berkshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4632, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**DAILY GOVERNESS.** Must be a clever French scholar, good musician, able to teach the rudiments of Latin, be a member of the Established Church, and not more than 30 years of age. Salary 80s. per annum. Unexceptionable references required. Locality, Lancashire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4634, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ENGLISH GOVERNESS, in a first-class** boys' preparatory school. Must be capable, and not over than 27 years of age. Locality, Berkshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4635, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ENGLISH GOVERNESS.** Wanted immediately, in a first-class ladies' school at the West-end of London, a lady to assist the principal in the education of her pupils, which are limited to twelve, and in taking charge of their wardrobes; in the latter duty she will receive ample assistance. The daughter of a professional man or merchant would be preferred. Must be accustomed to tuition and possess good testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4638, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH or SWISS PROTESTANT** GOVERNESS, in a superior college at the West-end of London, to converse and assist in teaching French. Lessons from professors in English, Latin, German, Italian, music, singing, and drawing are required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4639, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**PRESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family** residing within half a mile of Norwich, to educate four children from 4 to 12 years of age. Must be a member of the Established Church. Applicants to state age, acquirements. Salary, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4642, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TEACHER in a ladies' morning school, near** London, to render four hours daily assistance in English, French, and music. The applicant must be a good disciplinarian, and able to command authority without demanding it. Age between 19 and 25. Remuneration offered, board and lodging, with the privilege of private tuition in the neighbourhood. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4634, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratis Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATIS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL** TUTOR in a school, by a graduate of Oxford in holy orders, aged 31. A thorough teacher and disciplinarian, with ten years' experience in the London collegiate schools. High references. Salary very moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8838, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY or OCCASIONAL TUTOR.** A French gentleman, having a part of his time engaged in tuition in the neighbourhood of Richmond, Surrey, wishes to have one or two more pupils in the same locality. He teaches French, German, and mathematics, also physical science, and all matters concerning the military profession. Terms 2s. 6d. per lesson. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8841, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS FRENCH AND GERMAN MASTER** in a school, either resident or non-resident, or as PRIVATE TUTOR in a family, by a member of the University of Berlin, formerly Professor of Modern Languages at the Royal College, Duncannon, and at the principal schools in Dublin; is the author of "French Conjugations made Easy," and of "All German Nouns in One Lesson." Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8843, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER in a first-class school in a** large town, by a graduate of Cambridge, in holy orders; was exhibitor and prizeman of his college. Can teach the highest mathematics (pure and mixed), well-advanced classics, English generally, and elementary French. Would prefer an appointment where Sunday clerical duty might be taken, and also boarders in connexion with the school. Advertiser possesses good health, is 32 years of age, at present unmarried, and has been engaged in tuition more than five years. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8845, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER in a first-class school, or** TUTOR in a family, by a gentleman who has taken his B.A. degree, and in a few months will take his M.A. is well qualified to teach classics, mathematics, English, history, and theology. Has been a tutor in a gentleman's family, and head master in a first-class military school near London; has prepared with great success for Eton, Harrow, &c.; he has passed the Voluntary Theological Examination, and would be happy to combine tuition with light clerical duty, in prospect of a Title. Terms 150s. more or less, according to duty. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8847, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE or VISITING TUTOR, or** AS ASSISTANT or MANAGER of a school, by a gentleman who has been certificated by H.M. Government, and had ten years' experience in tuition. If a private engagement must be non-resident. No objection to reside in France. Terms moderate. Excellent references. Age 31. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8849, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS SCHOOL TEACHER, either in town** or country, by a young gentleman who was educated at University College, London. Is competent to instruct in reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra (to equations), mathematics (to third book of Euclid), geography, history (ancient and modern), Latin, French (acquired in France), and the elements of German. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8851, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER of Italian, French, and** Spanish, by a late Professor at the Royal College of St. Alessandro in Milan, and formerly tutor to the sons of an English nobleman. He holds a diploma from the University of Genoa. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8853, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a family, or SECOND** MASTER in a grammar school. Advertiser is 37 years of age, and has been accustomed to tuition for twenty-one years. He teaches Latin to Horace and Cicero, rudiments of Greek, French, Euclid, music (the piano), English generally, and elementary drawing. Salary from 80s. to 100s. per annum. Most satisfactory references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8855, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a family or ASSISTANT in** a school. A gentleman, formerly a member of the University of Oxford, having his mornings engaged, desires to occupy his afternoons in teaching the Greek and Latin classics, history, geography, arithmetic, &c. High testimonials. Terms 20s. per annum. Locality London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8857, 19, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING TUTOR in London, by a** gentleman who has passed the first B.A. Examination, Univ. Lond. Is accustomed to tuition. Terms, 5s. per hour, if for less than three hours at a time; 3s. 6d. if for three hours or more. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8859, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING TUTOR in or near London,** by an undergraduate of Oxford, just left a nobleman's family. Has been engaged as private tutor in a clergyman's family for twelve months. Age 24. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8861, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING, CLASSICAL, or** MATHEMATICAL TUTOR, in London or suburbs. Advertiser is a graduate of Trin. Coll. Camb. (1859), in mathematical and classical honours. Prepares pupils for the Universities, public schools, Civil Service, and preliminary examinations at the medical colleges, &c. Had some experience in tuition. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8863, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a gen-** eral man of great experience in tuition, and possessed of good testimonials. Is competent to undertake thorough English, arithmetic (Colenso's), writing, drawing, with junior French, and Latin. Age 28. Terms resident, 45s. country, 40s. London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8865, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER in a school, or** TUTOR in a family, resident or non-resident. Is competent to undertake high classics, the middle mathematics, English, and junior French. Has had fourteen years' experience in tuition, and is a good disciplinarian. Salary not less than 50s. if resident. Age 38. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8867, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT in a school, or TUTOR** in a private family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in classics, French (acquired in France), and English. Holds a certificate of high rank from the College of Preceptors, can give respectable references, and will be engaged at Michaelmas. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8869, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family (resident or** non-resident) by a young lady who has resided in France, is accustomed to tuition, was educated at the Clergy Daughters' School. Teaches English, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing. Age 25. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8871, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a quiet family or** Mistress in a village school. Advertiser is a widow and of middle age; is competent to impart instruction in the usual branches of a sound English education, having had thirteen years' experience as mistress of British Schools; is also a good needlewoman. References to clergymen and families. In a family, salary would not be so much an object as a comfortable home. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8873, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a lady** whose acquirements are good music, French (acquired in Paris), and English generally. References to families in which she has held engagements. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8875, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a religious family, by** a young lady who is accustomed to tuition, and able to impart a sound English education, with French (acquired in a Protestant school in Paris), music, rudiments of drawing and singing. Terms 25s. and laundress. The highest references can be given. No objection to going abroad. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8877, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family, or select** school, by a young lady, the daughter of a benefited clergyman. Her acquirements are music, drawing in several styles, elementary French, English (including geography), history, elocution, arithmetic, &c., also plain and fancy needlework. Is 23 years of age, and accustomed to tuition. Salary not less than 25s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8879, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a school or family,** by a lady whose attainments are English, French, and music, and who has had four years' experience in good families. Salary 20s. Age 30. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8881, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in or near London,** by a young lady, the daughter of a medical man. Is competent to instruct children under 8 years of age in English and the rudiments of music and French. She is a good needlewoman, and would take charge of her pupils' wardrobes. Is a member of the Church of England. Salary 15s. and laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8883, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in the country, to one or** two young ladies, or to superintend the management of a widower's house, by a lady of birth and education. She is competent to teach English, French (acquired on the Continent), the rudiments of German, good music and singing, drawing, and painting. Age 27. Salary from 80 to 100 guineas per annum. Unexceptionable testimonials and references. Ireland preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8885, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a young** lady who is accustomed to tuition, and fully competent to impart a thorough English education, with French, drawing, rudiments of music and singing. Is the daughter of a physician, and can give the most unexceptionable references. Age 23. Salary moderate, but a comfortable home. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8887, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family where the** children are young, by a young lady who possesses a good knowledge of music, singing, French, and drawing. Has been a junior teacher in a school. Age 20. Salary desired from 10s. to 20s. and laundress. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8889, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family or school, by** a young lady whose acquirements are English, French, German, and music. Age 22. She has been an English teacher in Germany. Possesses very good testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8891, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to children under ten** years of age, by a young lady, who has had considerable experience in teaching, and whose acquirements are English, music, French, and drawing. Salary required 25s. Age 21. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8893, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY, MORNING, or OCCA-** sional GOVERNESS, in London, by a young lady accustomed to tuition, and competent to impart a thorough English education, with French, Italian, music, singing, drawing, and the rudiments of German and Latin. Age 24. Salary moderate. Good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8895, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY or OCCASIONAL GOVER-** NESS. A young lady, residing in London, and whose time is partially occupied in tuition, seeks an additional engagement that will not require more than two or three hours daily. She teaches French, music, drawing, English in all its branches, and the rudiments of German. References to clergymen and heads of families. Terms moderate. Age 22. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8897, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS, or** COMPANION, where accomplishments are not required; age 26. Possesses a knowledge of English in all its branches; has had five years' experience in tuition. Salary 30 guineas per annum. London preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8899, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GERMAN AND FRENCH TEACHER** in or near London, by a young lady, a native of North Germany, and accustomed to tuition. Her mornings being at present occupied, she desires an engagement for her afternoons. If requisite, she could devote also Saturday mornings. She possesses good testimonials, and can give the most satisfactory references. Age 23. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8901, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by a lady** competent to impart a good English education, with French, music, and drawing, and who has hitherto been very successful in the management and tuition of her pupils. The most satisfactory references can be given. The south-eastern locality preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8903, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family** to not more than three children, and those under 15 years of age, by a young lady accustomed to tuition, and competent to teach English thoroughly, music, French, Latin, and the rudiments of drawing. Has been for two years and a half in a gentleman's family, from which she can have an excellent reference; age 23. Salary not under 20s. Was very successful in teaching music and Latin in her last engagement. Would not object to work for her pupils occasionally. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8905, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT or DAILY GOVERNESS,** by a lady of very great experience in tuition, and who has travelled in France, Italy, and Spain with a family. She is thoroughly competent to impart a good English education, with French, music, drawing (flower and landscape in water-colours), and the rudiments of Latin and German. Is a communicant of the Church of England. Salary desired, if resident, not less than 40s. Age 35. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8907, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by a lady** who has had upwards of five years' experience in tuition (two of which were in a clergyman's family), and is competent to teach English, French, the rudiments of Italian, and superior music. Is a good pianist. Religious views Evangelical—has two brothers in the Church. Age 27. Salary required 40 guineas. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8909, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a** gentleman's family in the country, by a young lady, competent to instruct in English, French, Latin, and music; little boys preferred. Would not object to take the entire charge of her pupils. Has just completed an arrangement in a clergyman's family. Salary not under 20s. Age 20. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8911, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER in a first-class school, by the** daughter of a clergyman. She understands French, music, dancing, and the usual routine of a good English education. Has had some experience in tuition. Age 20. Salary desired about 25s. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8913, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING or OCCASIONAL** GOVERNESS. A lady professor, holding certificates, has some hours disengaged. She teaches German (her native language), French, Italian, Latin, Spanish, and Greek. Terms moderate. No objection to the country. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8915, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school no** more than twenty or thirty miles from London, by a young lady in her 22nd year. She possesses a fair knowledge of English, music, and drawing, and would require, as an equivalent for her services, further instruction, by masters, in music and drawing, and in French, by a resident Parisian; also board. A small premium would not be objected to. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8917, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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## REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE "CRITIC."

*In deference to the fashion of the day among periodical publications, the price of the CRITIC will be considerably reduced after the close of the current quarter. We allude to the present mania for lowering prices as a "fashion," because the change is unsound in principle, and because it can be but of short duration. The proprietors of several old-established journals, who will by the repeal of the Paper Duty save nearly a farthing per sheet in the cost of the paper on which they print, have lessened their charges to the public for that sheet by a penny, and in some instances by twopence. The only excuse they can find, or attempt to offer, for this reduction, is—the aforesaid repeal of the Paper Duty. The dishonesty and untruthfulness of this excuse are equalled only by the unsoundness of the change.*

## THE CRITIC.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE TRUST we shall not be accused of levity or flippancy when we say that it is almost impossible to deal seriously with some of the extravagancies of modern credulity. The Revival mania has been succeeded by so-called Spiritualism; and though we would wish to speak tenderly and respectfully of the many eminent men and women who have, through evil report rather than good, given in their adhesion to this creed, it is almost impossible at times to refrain asking outsiders the question, at some fresh freak of "spiritualistic" tables and chairs, "Risum teneatis amici?" Not, however, that the subject is one for jest or scoffing. Far otherwise, indeed. In whichever way we look at it, we have matter for deep and sober thought; a ready-made sermon, more suggestive than the discourse of most modern divines. If we disbelieve in spiritualism how painfully saddening is the thought that many English men and women of intellect, education, and thorough honesty of purpose should be led away captive by trickery so barefaced and undisguised? And if intellect and education fail utterly to tear away the flimsy disguise, what can we hope for those tens of thousands of persons who have little intellect and less education? Surely hopes in a speedily-coming millennium of society must hope against all hope, if this retrospect does not daunt them.

If, on the other hand, we adopt the creed of spiritualism, and believe even half that is told us of it, where is the comfort? To us this belief seems to add a fresh pang of terrible intensity to the hour of our departure from this life. That we should have to ascend from the Valley of the Shadow of Death to write wretched doggerel poetry, make unimportant prophecies that seldom or never come true, turn hats and gloves inside out, and whisk about the contents of upholsterers' shops, is no pleasant prospect. Here, also, we have a twofold case, and scant comfort in either. Every one, probably, knows two or three of these persons who act, or declare they act, as mediums; who assure us that they have only to call and the spirits will appear. Were these persons, or, at least, some of them, to call us in life even across the street we should not care to come; but after death, it seems, we are entirely in their power. They can, if they choose, employ our incorporeal spirits before an audience—each of whom pays his fee—in lifting tables and chairs to no purpose, in ringing bells, and in inditing mis-spelt intelligence from the spirit-world. If it be urged that the spirits are free agents—that they need not come unless they choose—how can any one of us be sure that when he becomes a ghost—not "blessed" in that case—he or it will be strong-minded or resolute enough to resist the miserable temptation of playing the fool before a mortal audience; and if our own particular ghost decline to obey the orders of the charmer to rap tables or carry about chairs, we may still have to fear for the spirits of those who in life were as dear to us as ourselves. Will they be able to resist too, or will they succumb? Treat the matter as we may, it is assuredly not one for laughter.

These remarks of ours have been called forth *à propos* of the "fac-similes of two spirit-drawings" which appear in the *Spiritual Magazine* for this month. The first represents a hand coming apparently from behind a bunch of flowers, and holding open a New Testament at the 14th chapter of St. John. This picture, we are informed, was "executed by Spirits in eleven seconds" (*sic*). The next drawing is quite as elaborate. It represents an American bird of bright plumage sitting on a branch of a tree to which apparently is attached a bunch of parti-coloured flowers. This picture, we learn, was produced by spirits in *eight seconds*. Not having the pencil of the painter we fear we cannot describe this pair of pictures more exactly. Some of our London readers, however, have probably met in the streets with one of those eccentric artists who, for the sake of a few halfpence, will execute on the pavement in glowing chalk-colours a china plate, a mackerel, or, if their style of art be high, even a ship at sea. Any one of these pleasing productions is wrought with marvellous rapidity, though we would hardly venture to affirm that eight seconds or even eleven are generally sufficient for the task. We can assure our readers, however, that the mortal work is every whit as good as the immortal or ghostly;

and, when we recollect that the latter is said not to be the work of one spirit only, we think the single human mackerel-chalker has by no means the worst of the comparison. We shall say no more now than that the drawing of each of the pictures in question is said to have been attested by a number of spectators, the names of some of whom are given. If it be our lot after death to engage in such sorry tasks as we read are usually toiled at by these spirit-drudges, we can only say with Mrs. QUICKLEY, that we trust the time has not yet arrived when we need think about such things.

TOM PAINE's name has curiously cropped up again, and in such a manner as to do the author of "The Age of Reason" no discredit. A visitor at the South Kensington Museum, whom we have little difficulty in classing among the "unco guid," received a rude shock the other day when, after contemplating for some minutes with much pleasure the features of an elderly gentleman of a peculiarly benevolent cast of countenance, he referred to his catalogue. The murder was out at once. The benevolent-looking gentleman was no other than TOM PAINE. Of course we need hardly say that, as soon as the visitor made this discovery, he also found that he had read the lines of the face in the said portrait quite erroneously. Examined more closely, the benevolent smile was clearly cynical, and under the apparent frankness of countenance was cloaked an amount of artfulness more than Jesuitical. We need hardly say that the outraged visitor rushed hastily into the reading-room, purchased a sheet of note-paper and a stamp, and wrote forthwith to the editor of the *Record* newspaper, suggesting that the portrait should be instantly removed, and that of Mr. SPURGEON (painted by subscription) be placed in its stead. On investigation, however, the matter turns out to be as follows: TOM PAINE's portrait was placed in the Museum of Patents at South Kensington (marked No. 10), because, amongst other things, he was the inventor of iron bridges and arched structures, he having caused to be wrought, as an experiment, a malleable iron arch of 88 ft. 6 in. span about the year 1790, which was subsequently used in the construction of the bridge over the Wear at Wearmouth. Thus TOM PAINE's right to a place in the Museum of Patents was incontestably proved. It seems, too, a matter of doubt how far Mr. SPURGEON's portrait is admissible to the same room, seeing that he had not yet made any notable discovery, save, indeed, the way how to attract overflowing congregations to his church, chapel, or tabernacle.

We understand that Mr. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, our Secretary of Legation in Japan, is on his return home from that country invalided, through the injuries received in the murderous attack made on him by the band of Assassins at Yedo, on the night of the 5th of July last. Mr. OLIPHANT had been only one short week in Japan when, on the occasion referred to, he received two serious wounds, one on the right shoulder and the other on the left wrist. The latter, it is feared, will deprive him of the use of his left hand. His loss to the Embassy will be much felt, as his capacity for diplomacy was highly thought of. Much, also, was to have been expected from him in the shape of contributions to science, and our knowledge of the Japanese people, their manners, customs, religion, and language, had he continued at his post, which made us hail his appointment to it at the time it was made, and now causes us to lament exceedingly, both on his own account and that of the public, the atrocious deed that obliges him to return home.

We may also mention that the Rev. JAMES LONG, of Calcutta, may shortly be expected in this country, to prosecute an appeal to the Privy Council in the "Nil Darpan" case. It will be recollected that Mr. LONG, a clergyman of the Church of England, was the English translator of that work, a Hindustani novel, which, as a specimen of native manners and habits of thought, was circulated by one of our Government officials in India. But, as it contained some rather severe reflections upon the character of the indigo planters, the translator was indicted for libel, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the judge that tried the case. This, however, has by many been held to be both unjust and exceedingly harsh, and Mr. LONG and his friends are induced to believe that a reversal of the judgment may be hoped for from a more independent tribunal.

The decay of the stone-work of the New Houses of Parliament, which, like the building itself, and all connected with it, is wholly colossal in scale and unprecedented, has advanced to the dignity of a national question. It has at length been fully reported on by a committee of celebrated architects and chemists, appointed by Mr. COWPER for that purpose early in last session. The committee took elaborate pains in inspection of every part of the building, in examination of witnesses, and in referring the scientific questions involved to competent authorities. But in the results proclaimed the report is chiefly negative. The whole question had previously been so often and fully ventilated that, as we anticipated, there is little novelty in the information contained in the same, or in the appendix of evidence and sub-reports. Its main value is in setting before Parliament and the nation in an official and comprehensive form all the knowledge which had been accumulated on the question. As regards the extent and position of the decay, the committee find decay at work in the earliest and latest portions of the building; most prevalent in the more sheltered positions, and least so in the more elaborately wrought work; and by no means attributable (as is often supposed), to the laying of the stone in a different relative position to that occupied in the

quarry. The stability of the structure is not "at present" affected; but the extent to which the decay has proceeded, or may proceed, is by no means clear. The "change of colour and 'fretting out of the surface,' which are regarded as the first symptoms, lead us to apprehend that there may exist much more mischief than at present is actually apparent." As to the best means of preserving the stone, the Committee is still at sea; in any case thinks it undesirable to proceed with a general application of chemical cosmetics; considers that the discovery of an efficient composition for arresting decay of stone has yet to be made; and recommends the Government to make a series of experiments to that end under chemical supervision. In regard to the quality of stone desirable for public use in London, the Committee is inclined to decide against all the varieties of magnesian limestone—however excellent and durable some may be when not exposed to a London atmosphere; but speaks strongly in favour of Portland stone—when carefully selected: "an operation which would be the most satisfactorily effected by an agent at the quarries." In regard to the causes of the decay of the stone actually used at Westminster, the Committee—perhaps, from feelings of delicacy, and from a certain *esprit de corps*—hesitates a good deal; but recapitulates evidence which need leave the public in no such difficulty. In the quarries used much of the stone was exceedingly good, some "in a state of actual decomposition" as it lay in the bed. A regret is added that "the offer made by one of the [original] Commissioners, particularly well acquainted with the selection and working of stone, to examine that used in the Palace at Westminster for the moderate salary of 150*l.* per annum, was not accepted, owing to some difficulty in regard to the person who was to be held responsible for this unimportant amount, and that the matter was left to persons who admit they had little or no prior experience of this description of stone, though they evidently had suspicions of the durability of some of it which they were employing." In such admissions, the *Times* finds some "clue" to the whole mystery; even though an incorruptible stone, or a perfect process for arresting corruption, may not exist. "It appears to us that, with direct and efficient superintendence, many quarries might be used; but without that guarantee no quarry would be quite safe. A responsible agent on the spot itself would probably give us better security than any general certificates as to the character of the quarry." This is the very theory—or certain truth, rather—corroborated by the history of all the more ancient and durable Gothic monuments in the land, those, viz., of the Norman and First Pointed eras, on which, throughout the discussion of the question, we have insisted; even at the risk of seeming iteration.

All those persons—and we believe they comprise the majority of the nation—who wish well to the competitive examination system, will hail with satisfaction an article which has recently appeared in the *Friend of India*. It utterly disproves the hallucinations of such alarmists as Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE; confesses that India does not get the best men from the Universities—this, indeed, our Indian contemporary considers a matter for congratulation, as such persons would probably have been disappointed with the prizes of the service; and asserts that the men chosen under the new régime are a vast improvement upon the nominees of the family cliques who until lately governed India, and that, with but very few exceptions, they have done their duty thoroughly well. Our contemporary analyses the lists of 1859 and 1860, and comes to the conclusion that the Indian Civil Service has been restocked from "the second-class youth" of the home Universities, and adds, that the superiority of these second-class men, "as industrious, conscientious, and able officers, is as undoubted, as the fear that they would be mere bookworms has proved unfounded." It is no novelty for us, and we should suppose for the public, to learn that the best men from our Universities shrink from Indian service. They can do far better at home, and they do wisely in remaining there. This was shown some years ago by Mr. HOPKINS, the well-known Cambridge tutor, in some letters to the *Times*, to be the case with his University; and it is just as true for Oxford. When stripped of the golden hues thrown round it by the gorgeous exaggerations of LORD MACAULAY's Report, it turns out that the Indian Civil Service, as a rule, offers nothing like the great prizes of our English professions. What it does offer is a fair, by no means a very large, amount of emolument, an honourable position, an opportunity of marrying early, and a chance to a very few of winning grand prizes. If we turn now the analysis of our Indian contemporary, we shall see that it utterly disproves another ground for alarm, which weighed strongly with more than one respectable PATERFAMILIAS. "These are robbing the middle-classes," was the cry when the directors were about to lose their patronage. "India has been governed, and governed well, by us the middle-class, and we lose our heritage." Not so, most excellent PATERFAMILIAS. The middle-classes still hold their own, and now with fresh honour to themselves. Of the 120 young men who went to India in 1859 and '60—of whom all, except ten, came from the Universities—seventy were the sons of clergymen, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and gentlemen; the clerical element in both years being the largest. Eleven were the sons of butchers, druggists, millers, upholsterers, tailors, organists, stewards, ironmongers, printers, and farmers, being just one piece and one over for each of these trades or pursuits. Of those who had not been at the Universities, we learn that one was a barrister, one had been reading for the bar, one had been an engineer, another had been a militia

lieutenant, two had been merchants' clerks, and four had been school-masters. We are glad to have it pronounced thus authoritatively that the recently-appointed candidates are a decided acquisition to the Indian service.

A little volume has accidentally reached us in which full details are given of KING PEPPE, of Bonny, who is equally fortunate in having lately received several thousand pounds compensation money from our Government and in having Poet CLOSE for a laureate. The book was originally published in 1851, and was reprinted in a cheap form last year. The writer, Mr. SMITH, was the surgeon and supercargo of a trading vessel belonging to his uncle, Mr. BARKER, the large ship-owner of North Shields. KING PEPPE, whom our contemporary, the *Saturday Review*, contemptuously termed "a wretched negro," Mr. SMITH explains to be "the most opulent chief in this part of the country," and perfectly absolute within his jurisdiction. Of this formidable potentate Mr. SMITH writes:

He is a tall, thin, rather awkward-looking man, about four or five and thirty years of age, of complexion inclined to yellow, mild expression of countenance—of perfect negro contour, in which cunning, doubt, and duplicity are blended. When not labouring under mental excitement he is gentle in his manners, and professes to be, and I believe really is, greatly attached to his head wife, who is no other than his own sister. Peppe's queen and sister is the most amiable black woman I have ever known. She is kind, gentle, and affectionate, and loves the hog, her lord, supremely, and one would think could not deceive him in anything, yet I have seen her, when his Majesty has been doling out his country money to purchase household things, secrete a coin or two, at the same time slyly wink at me to keep silent; so strongly implanted in their nature, enforced by habit, is the propensity to steal.

Readers of history will not recognise anything strange in this intermarriage of blood relations, which has been practised by many Oriental dynasties, from the day of the ARSACIDÆ to that of KING PEPPE. The following reminiscence of the African monarch is also quite classical, bringing back to our minds the treatment of REGULUS by the Carthaginians, &c. Mr. SMITH visits the King after dinner:

On his countenance, usually so placid and perfectly indifferent on the reception of visitors, was a slight expression of self-approbation, as of one who, in violence to his own feelings, had done a good action. The day being fine, he was sitting in an open court of his house near a doorway leading from his sleeping apartment, over which a projecting roof protected him from the scorching rays of a vertical sun. On his left, in the open court, stood, perfectly erect, a fine-looking, intelligent negro, opposite the door by which my friend and I had entered, with his back to a huge water-cask, to which his hands were stretched out and nailed—a ten-a-penny nail being driven through the palm of each hand, and plaited on the inside of the cask. "Halloo," we simultaneously exclaimed, "what palaver now King?" "Chi," he said with great nonchalance; "dat fellow be big tief." "Well, what has he stolen?" "Better you take some chop" (all kinds of food is called chop), "and then I must tell a you." So we folded up our white cotton jacket sleeves, and assisted his majesty to discuss fou-fou, inge (fowl, fish), &c., without knife, fork, or spoon; and were informed that the slave undergoing punishment had been sent that morning on board one of the ships moored hard by in the river, for half-a-dozen white ship biscuits, and had returned with only five and some fragments. Whether or not he had been supplied on board ship with six biscuits, I cannot say, but think it likely enough he had not, as they are so liable to get broken in the passage from England, and in unpacking. However, the king thought he had, and that was quite sufficient to bring down upon him the vengeance of this irresponsible tyrant. After a little palavering with the king, we got leave and set about liberating the prisoner; and a hard job we had to draw out the nails with a pair of strong pincers. The prisoner begged us "pad" (pardon) and "tank" (thanked) us a thousand times.

KING PEPPE's previous opulence did not apparently prevent him from being eager after old shirts and odd glasses of rum. We are quite delighted to think that the bounty of Government will save his Majesty from being any longer at the beck and call of a ship's purser or old clothesman.

The following paragraph, which has been going the round of some of our contemporaries, shows how hard up they must be for matter:

CATALOGUES OF THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—An important improvement, which has been long under consideration, consisting of a rearrangement and transcription of the catalogues of the library of the British Museum, is, it is said, to be commenced forthwith. The catalogues now comprise—1. The King's Catalogue, in five volumes; 2. The Grenville Catalogue, in seven volumes; 3. The old interleaved catalogue, in eighty-two volumes, partly printed and partly in manuscript; 4. Mr. Panizzi's Catalogue, in 300 volumes. A staff of clerks has been appointed to transcribe the contents of the four catalogues into one general catalogue, alphabetically arranged. The transcript to be made at once in triplicate, and to be placed in the library from time to time as completed.

Any one at all acquainted with the reading-room of the British Museum must know that this, which was *news*, perhaps, ten years ago, is now almost as stale as the death of Queen ANNE or the execution of CHARLES I. The amalgamation of the several catalogues—the Grenville alone excepted—has not only been commenced, but a great portion of it, at least from A. to G., has been completed and placed on the shelves for the use of readers. The work is, we understand, progressing, and a further instalment may be shortly expected.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have authorised the expenditure of one lac of rupees in furtherance of the International Exhibition, 1862. This sum will be administered by the local committees, appointed at the seat of Government of each of the provinces of India, who are actively engaged in carrying out the various measures that will be necessary to secure an efficient representation of the industrial resources of her Majesty's Eastern Empire.



## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

## BIOGRAPHY.

*Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B., 1793-1801: a Memoir. By his Son, JAMES LORD DUNFERMLINE. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas. 1861. pp. 328.*

THE WRITER, like the subject of this memoir, is beyond the reach of criticism. It has, apparently, been written some time, and is now published by the writer's son and Sir Ralph's grandson. In an introduction of some length, Lord Dunfermline gives his reasons for writing his father's biography. These reasons we are not called upon to criticise or cavil at. Sir Ralph Abercromby has been long dead; and no feelings can be hurt by the comparatively scanty revelations made in these pages. As a general, the victor of Aboukir seems chiefly to have been deficient in that "good fortune" which, according to Cicero, together with valour and genius, is found in all great generals. Not that, even if we view Sir Ralph's career in the most favourable light, we can rank him with Hannibal or Cæsar, Napoleon or Wellington. Circumstances honourable to Sir Ralph kept his sword inactive until he had reached the ripe age of sixty; and then his great military abilities were principally employed, until the last crowning victory, in conducting retreats under such commanders as the Duke of York of inglorious memory. That the effects of that Prince's generalship were not often much more disastrous than history tells us was the case, is, we think, not a little to be attributed to the exertions of Sir Ralph; but fame cannot be expected to blow her trumpet very loudly for a subordinate however deserving, who merely mitigates the ill-effects of his superior's incompetency.

Sir Ralph—we shall follow the biographer in giving him his honours before he had won them—was born at Menstry, in Scotland, in 1734. His father and grandfather both lived to become by seniority the oldest members of the Scotch bar, and possibly Sir Ralph, for the family were long-lived, might, had he consented to follow the wishes of his family, and embraced the profession of law, have won honours from Themis instead of from Bellona. If we may judge from his despatches, he was eminently clear-headed and logical; his powers of work and perseverance were great, qualities which, joined to a very vigorous constitution, would probably have seated him on the Scottish bench. After receiving his education at Rugby and Edinburgh University, he went to Leipsic to study civil law. Passing through Holland with Lord Elgin, we read: "At the Hague they were presented to Sir Joseph Yorke, then the British Minister in Holland, who disclosed the vigilance with which the Government watched the education of the youth of rank or fortune in Scotland, by twitting them with having been at a Jacobite school at Alloa." Perhaps this vigilance is hardly to be wondered at when we recollect that the memory of '45 was not yet nine years old. On his return from Leipsic, Sir Ralph declared his repugnance to the study of law, and in 1756 a cornetcy was purchased for him in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. His army promotion is thus chronicled:

In February 1760 Sir Ralph became a Lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and in 1762 a troop was purchased for him; in 1770 he became major, and, in 1773, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment; and, during all that time, he served with it in Ireland. In 1780, Sir Ralph obtained the brevet rank of colonel, and, in 1781, he became colonel of the 103rd, or King's Irish Infantry. The 103rd regiment was disbanded in 1783, when Sir Ralph retired on half-pay.

From 1758 to the February of 1760, Sir Ralph served in Germany. The next thirteen years were passed in Ireland, already giving note of troublous times to come. It will thus be seen that he had ample opportunity for studying the wants and wishes of the people of Ireland. Some years later, when he was Commander of the Forces in that country, and the English government had got, contrary to all known rules, an unprejudiced if not an honest official in a high post, he remonstrated firmly and modestly with his chiefs, pointing out often and proving that the people of Ireland were far more sinned against than sinning; and that it would be easy to keep order in that country if they were treated as citizens of the British empire, and not as the inhabitants of a lately conquered and still recalcitrant dependency. Had his advice been taken, how much bloodshed might have been spared. But this was not to be, and those who prevented the English Government from acting on Sir Ralph's advice were Irishmen, faithful to the tradition that Ireland's worst oppressors have been her own sons, and in perfect accordance with a cynical statesman's dictum, that if an Irishman were to be roasted alive, and an executioner wanted, the candidates for the office would all come from the culprit's own country. As we read to-day, after the lapse of some sixty years, the official documents in these pages, we blush to think that such monstrous injustice should have been perpetrated in any part of the British kingdom under the cloak of law and justice. Lord Dunfermline is never weary of repeating the testimony of his father—no Irishman, be it recollected—that "the people, when left to themselves, were patient and submissive, and if they had been considerably, humanely, and justly treated, their attachment and fidelity might have been secured; but the irritation produced by religious persecution and arbitrary laws

harshly enforced, enabled the leaders of the disaffected to seduce the people and involve the country in the most disastrous calamities."

What, however, could be hoped for a country where such proclamations as the following were issued by its Governors:

On the 25th of April General Lake was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and the consequences of the change are most significantly expressed in the following order, which was issued by General Sir James Stuart, at Cork, on the 7th of May: "Whereas, it has been reported to General Sir James Stuart, that in some parts of the county where it has been necessary to place troops at free quarters, for the restoration of tranquility, that general subscriptions have been entered into by the inhabitants to purchase provisions for the troops, by which means the end proposed, of making the burden fall as much as possible on the guilty, is entirely defeated, by making it fall in a light proportion on the whole, and thereby easing and protecting the guilty: It has been thought proper to direct that whenever the practice has been adopted or shall be attempted, the general officers commanding divisions in the southern district shall immediately double, triple, and quadruple the number of soldiers so stationed, and shall send out foraging parties to provide provisions for the troops in the quantities mentioned in the former notice, bearing date the 27th day of April, and that they shall move them from station to station through the district or barony until all arms are surrendered and tranquillity be perfectly restored, and until it is reported to the general officers by the GENTLEMEN HOLDING LANDED PROPERTY, and those who are employed in collecting the public revenue and tithes, that ALL RENTS, TAXES, AND TITHES ARE COMPLETELY PAID UP."

After Sir Ralph's resignation of the command of the forces in Ireland, he was immediately appointed to a similar post in Scotland. Indeed, the King, whatever may have been his other short-comings, seems, in this instance, to have done thorough justice to an honest and laborious servant. We read:

When Sir Ralph returned to London he naturally presented himself on the first occasion at the King's levee. The attendance at levees was then so limited that the King walked about and spoke to those who were present in such order as he chose. Several times the King came very close to Sir Ralph, and always turned aside, so that Sir Ralph began to think that the King did not intend to notice him. At last, however, the King came and addressed these words to him: "They have used you very ill in Ireland, and you are now going to Scotland, where they will know how to respect you, and to treat you better." When the King retired into his closet, he said to one of his ministers, "I watched my opportunity, when certain Irish politicians were within hearing, and I took good care that they should be in no doubt as to my opinion of Sir Ralph and his conduct."

Of course, this story of Irish grievances were best now buried in eternal oblivion, except in so far as it affects the reputation of the subject of this memoir. To those politicians, however, who explain the much-disputed hieroglyphics of Irish history at the end of the last century and beginning of the present by allusions to the evil seed of the French Revolution, we can only say that our English statesmen laboured zealously, both in season and out, to prepare Irish ground for its reception, so that it might bear fruit a hundred-fold. manifold tales are told in the present pages of the insubordination of the English army in Ireland when Sir Ralph was sent to command it. The soldiers, when withheld from the favourite amusement of harrying Celtic peasants and burning down Celtic houses, seem to have occupied themselves with harassing their officers as much as possible. These latter were notoriously, as a body, ignorant, inefficient, and careless, as any one may learn from the recently published correspondence of the Marquis of Cornwallis. From this correspondence we extract but one letter, which has always seemed to us a perfect gem. It is from a subaltern to his commanding officer. The letter is given as a specimen of the education and discipline of the British army in Ireland about the end of the last century:

To Lieut.-Col. ———, ——— Foot.

SIR,—I believe (I am a member of the ——— mess), if so, I will take the liberty to submit the following argument, viz., every gentleman under the immediate propensity of liquor has different propensities; to prove which I have only to mention the present instance with respect to myself and Lieut. ———. My propensity is noise and riot—his sleep.

I ever conceived that in a public mess-room there things were certain: first, that it was open to every officer who chose to pay the subscription; second, that he might indulge himself with liquor as much as he pleased; and third, that if a gentleman and a member of the mess chose to get intoxicated in the mess-room, that no other officer (however high his rank in the regiment) had a right, or dare order to restrain (not being president) his momentary propensity in the mess-room.

As such, and this being the case, I must inform you that you have acted in a most unprecedented and unknown (not to say ungentleman-like) way, in presuming to enter the mess-room as a commanding officer, and to bring a sentry at your back (which you asserted you had) to turn out the amusement (a hand-organ) of the company (a stranger being present), and thereby prevent the harmony which it is supposed ought to exist in a mess-room. I appeal to you as a gentleman, and if you will answer this letter as such, you at all times know how to direct to ——— Lieut. ———, ——— Foot.

We think, had this letter been in print when Mr. Thackeray wrote "Vanity Fair," he might have taken a hint from it for the challenge composed jointly by Colonel Crawley, Captain Macdonough, and a Johnson's dictionary to the Marquis of Steyne.

Irish chronology has for a time led us astray from the straightforward narrative of these pages; but some explanation is needed why a brave and ambitious soldier, like Sir Ralph Abercromby, was doomed during such stirring times to an inglorious activity until his sixtieth year. In 1767 he had married, and in 1773 he became member for

the county of Clackmannan. Politics, however, were little more to his liking than law, and he speedily resolved never to be re-elected, and was only, we are told, prevented by the fear of seeming ungracious and ungenerous to his friends and supporters from resigning at once. After his retirement on half-pay he remained quietly at his native place, employing himself in farming, superintending the education of his sons, and reading Cicero, Horace, Cæsar, Livy, and Tacitus, writers for whom he had a great partiality—Polybius and Thucydides were beyond his reach; neither Rugby (it was not then what it became in Arnold's day) nor Edinburgh University being able to inoculate his memory with a sufficient quantity of Greek to make such perusal possible—Edinburgh generally saw him among its visitants in the winter; and during one session, we are told, he attended the lectures on Church History in the University, which were delivered by Dr. Hardy, who at that time enjoyed great reputation as one of the Professors.

To return, however, to Sir Ralph's military career, it was not until he was about to enter his sixtieth year that he had unsheathed his sword in actual warfare. In 1793 the National Convention of France declared war against England and Holland, and he was appointed to the command of a brigade under the Duke of York, whose generalship, in our opinion, the author of the present memoir rates much too high. Sir Ralph had declined to serve in the war against America, following in that respect the example of Lord Eflingham, the Earl of Chatham—who withdrew his son from the King's service—and many others. We do not know, indeed, that Abercromby was ever actually called upon to serve against his American kinsmen, but he appears to have plainly expressed his intention of not doing so, if he were thus called upon.

After the unsuccessful expedition to Holland in 1799, a peerage was offered to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and it was proposed by the King that he should have a grant of Caribbean lands. Both these offers he refused; the latter in the following letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas:

"It has been hinted to me that, in consideration of the services I may have done in the way of my profession, I am to receive a grant of Caribbean lands, or a sum of money arising from them. If it is thought that I am deserving of any mark of public favour, it is from the public alone that I can receive it. I am not a beggar or a covetous person to ask private honours or private grants. Good God, sir, what opinion should I have of myself were I to profit from the crimes and forfeitures of such a set of miscreants as the Caribs! I hope I shall trouble you no more on my services or their rewards. As long as my mind and body remain entire, I am bound to the service of my country."

His biographer comments thus on his refusal of the peerage:

There is no doubt whatever, as was well known to those who possessed his confidence, that in declining a peerage Sir Ralph was governed by the high standard by which he estimated fame. He was unwilling that his name should be permanently associated with a service of which the result had been so humiliating to the country. Mr. Pitt proposed that the peerage should be conferred in consideration of the brilliant attack on the Helder and the capture of the Dutch fleet, and if it had then been promptly offered, it is possible that it might not have been refused, as Sir Ralph felt that the service then rendered had been both useful and honourable to the country.

Sir Ralph Abercromby may well be called fortunate in his death. He had nearly reached the age of three score years and ten, and he fell in the arms of victory. The closing scene of his life is thus narrated:

Colonel Abercromby [his son] observed that the clothes of Sir Ralph were cut, and that there were marks of blood on them. He asked if he was wounded, and he answered "Yes, by a spent ball, but it gives me no uneasiness;" but, he added, that he felt considerable pain in his breast and side from a blow he had received from a French dragoon who rode against him, when the cavalry broke in on the right.

General Ludlow and Colonel Abercromby urged in the strongest manner that his wound should be examined; but he persevered in refusing, assigning as his reason that there were many poor fellows worse wounded than he was, and that the surgeons were more usefully employed in attending to them. Sir Ralph dismounted, and walked about with apparent ease, watching earnestly the manoeuvres of the enemy. After an interval of half an hour, he complained of being very faint, and sat down on the ground, with his back to the parapet of the redoubt.

General Ludlow then sent for one of the surgeons of the Guards, who were nearest at hand, but only a mate could be found. The mate looked at the wound, and found that the ball had entered the thigh, and Sir Ralph was again pressed to leave the field, but he would not do so until the firing had ceased and the enemy had completely retired. As soon as the firing ceased, Sir Ralph was removed to the tent of Colonel Abercromby, where the wound was again examined by a skilful surgeon of the Guards, who, not finding the ball where he expected, advised that Sir Ralph should be carried on board a ship, to which he at once assented, and he was conveyed on board the *Foudroyant*, Lord Keith's flag-ship. Sir Ralph was placed on a bier, and an officer who was present took a soldier's blanket, and was adjusting it under his head as a pillow, when Sir Ralph asked, "What is that you are placing under my head?" The officer replied that it was only a soldier's blanket, on which Sir Ralph said, "Only a soldier's blanket! a soldier's blanket is of great consequence, and you must send me the name of the soldier to whom it belongs, that it may be returned to him." This was accordingly done, and the blanket was duly restored, Sir Ralph himself having given directions to that effect.

Sir Ralph would not allow his son to accompany him to the beach, but frequently desired him to go to General Hutchinson, and to attend to his duty. Although the ball could not be extracted, sanguine hopes of recovery were entertained. On the 26th of March the symptoms caused anxiety, but Sir Ralph rallied, and during the 27th he conversed with his son on various points connected with the public service with much composure; but in that night he became feverish, and at eleven o'clock on the night of the 28th of March he expired without pain or suffering.

Thus fell a brave and skilful soldier, as well as a man of sterling honesty and truth.

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Life amongst the Indians: a Book for Youth.* By GEORGE CATLIN, Author of "Notes of Travels amongst the North American Indians," &c. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. 12mo. pp. 366.

WE PITY THE MAN who cannot enjoy a book for youth; depend on it that he is no philosopher who disdains even the child's book, with all its nonsense and baby-prattle. He certainly was never young, philosopher as he may consider himself; never sat with wonder at the feet of mother or nurse listening to old-world tales and the music of old-world ballads; never was curious about the pictures in "Little Red Riding Hood" and the "Babes of the Wood," as glorious to young eyesight as the cartoons of Raphael; never cared about beautiful fairies, princesses, and sleeping beauties; never had his heart beat in sympathy with the hero who sets out to rescue a sister from the power of a tyrant or ogre; never, in short, had any young blood in him at all—or he would speak with a kind of reverence of the book of his youth-time, remembering its first lessons, the first stimulus it gave the imagination, and the first impulses the heart. Some one—more than one—has said, "Let me have the making of the ballads of a nation, and I care not who has the making of its laws." It would be an equally laudable ambition were one to say, Let me have the making of children's books, and I care not who has the making of their philosophy. We would rather have the immortality of the author of "Robinson Crusoe" than that of the author of the "Novum Organum"—we know, at least, which of the two is most popular. But it is no easy task to write books for the young, as may be seen by the multitude of failures every year made. Youth is keen in its critical perceptions; it recognises a good book without the aid of puffing. "Sandford and Merton," the Travels of Mungo Park, the tales of Miss Edgeworth, and many similar works, were accepted as favourites the instant they appeared; while other books, with all the temptations of gaudy binding, and woodcuts and copper-plates numerous, have never received a welcome in hall or cottage, or playground, or schoolbox. Most of these failures must arise from incompetency in the writer. He or she writes correct English, perhaps even elegant English, but fails to rivet the attention. Perhaps he or she is of those of whom we have already spoken as never having been young, and consequently ignorant of the wants and tastes of youth. Then, again, youth does not like to be talked down to and treated as mere little boys and girls—a common mistake in writing for youth. Boys especially desire to be treated as if they were young men able to take their own part in the world; and the more manly the book in manner and matter the more it is likely to be relished. In the latter respect we believe that Mr. Catlin has succeeded. He has lived long among the Indians of America, as most readers know, and is, therefore, master of his subject. It was proposed to him that he should write an exciting, amusing, and instructive book for young readers, of *facts*, instead of *fiction*; and the result is the appearance of "Life Amongst the Indians."

But first, a few words about Mr. Catlin himself, who favours us with a snatch of autobiography. He was born, he informs us, at Wilkesbarre, in the valley of Wyoming, made famous by Campbell's "Gertrude." Hunting and fishing were the inveterate propensities of his youth; books he had no relish for in those days, and his introduction to books was not one of the most agreeable—"at the proper age I commenced reading the law for a profession." This kind of reading he stuck to, however, with becoming tenacity, and at the end of two years was called to the bar. Mr. Catlin does not say that he was one of the briefless, but he will allow us to infer as much; at all events, he appears to have had plenty of leisure in court to follow his taste for the fine arts. The love of pleading had given way to the love of painting; and, "after having covered nearly every inch of the lawyers' table (and even encroached on the judge's bench) with penknife, pen and ink, and pencil sketches of judges, juries, culprits, I very deliberately resolved to convert my law library into paint pots and brushes, and to pursue painting as my future, and apparently more agreeable, profession." After a few years of success as a portrait painter in Philadelphia, he resolved to carry his art into the backwoods and prairies to rescue from oblivion the features of the native Indians who are fast disappearing before advancing civilisation. Eight years of his life were spent among these interesting people, during which he visited about fifty tribes in North America, and brought home a collection of more than six hundred oil paintings from nature—portraits, landscapes, Indian costumes, and articles of Indian manufacture, such as weapons, wigwags, &c.—which were exhibited, it may be recollected, several years ago, in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Since then he has been in South America, British and Dutch Guiana, the valley of the Amazon, in Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, California; he has been to Kamskatka and the Aleoutian Islands, the Pacific Coast to the mouth of the Columbia, across the Rocky Mountains to Santa Fé, by the Rio Colorado to Matamoras in Mexico, to Guatemala, to Yucatan, to Cuba, and back to his starting point. These journeys were not without their dangers and difficulties; but he was able to see much, and note down much. And now we may proceed to give a sample of the wares he brought back with him.

Mr. Catlin describes the first wild Indian he ever saw. His mother and grandmother having been captives among the Red Indians after the Massacre of Wyoming, and having listened to their tales of



the wild slaughter of the white men on that occasion, it was but natural he should be alarmed. He was quite a youth, and out deer-shooting :

Just at this cool moment the deer came gliding through the bushes and into the lick again, much nearer than before. One little chill began ; but by gritting my teeth tight together, I succeeded in getting a more steady aim, when—bang ! went the crack and the flash of a rifle, a little to the left of me ! and the deer, bounding a few rods from the pool on to an elevated bank, and tumbling upon the ground quite dead, showed me that I was too late !

My head and the breech of my rifle were instantly lowered a little more behind my stone breastwork, and then, oh, horrid ! what I never had seen before, nor ever dreamed of seeing in that place—the tall and graceful form, but half bent forward, as he pushed his red and naked shoulders and drew himself slowly over the logs and through the bushes, of a huge *Indian* ! trailing his rifle in his left hand, and drawing a large knife, with the other, from its sheath in the hollow of his back, as he advanced to the carcase of the deer, which had fallen much nearer to me than it was when it was shot !

His rifle he leaned against a tree, and the blade of his bloody knife, which he had drawn across the neck of the deer, he clenched between his teeth, while he suspended the animal by the hind legs from the limb of a tree to let it bleed !

"Oh, horrid ! horrid ! what—what a fate is mine ! what am I to do ?" No length of life could ever erase from my recollection the impression which this singular and unexpected scene made upon my infant mind, or the ease, and composure, and grace, with which this phantom seated himself upon the trunk of a large and fallen tree, wiping his huge knife upon the moss and laying it by his side, and drawing from his pouch his flint and steel, and spunk, with which he lit his pipe, and from which it seemed, in a few moments, as if he was sending up thanks to the Great Spirit, in the blue clouds of smoke that were curling around him.

Who will ever imagine the thoughts that were passing through my youthful brain in these exciting moments ! for here was before me, the first time in my life, the living figure of a *Red Indian* ! "If he sees me, I'm lost ; he will scalp me and devour me, and my dear mother will never know what became of me ;"

From the crack of that rifle, however, I had not another chill, nor a shiver : my feeling now was no longer the ebullition of childish anxiety, but the awfully flat and stupid one of dread and fear ; and every muscle was quiet. Here was "perhaps death in a moment" before me. My eyeballs, which seemed elongated as though they were reaching halfway to him, were too tightly strained to tremble, and I could then have aimed at the devil himself without a tremor. An instant thought came to me, when his naked back and shoulders were turned towards me : "My rifle is levelled and I am perfectly cool ; a bullet would put an end to all my fears." And a better one followed when he turned gently round and moved his piercing black eyes over and about the ledge where I was sitting, and the blue streams were curling upwards from his mouth and his nostrils, for I saw then (though a child), in the momentary glance of that face, what *infant* human nature could not fail to see, and none but *human* nature could express. I saw *humanity*.

His pipe burned out ; the deer, with its fore and hind legs tied together, and slung upon his back, and taking his rifle in his hand, he silently and quietly disappeared in the dusky forest, which at this time was taking the gloom of approaching night.

An adventure with bears is thus told :

Annoyed to agony, and sometimes almost to death, by the mosquitoes that infest the shores of that river in some places, we generally selected a barren sand-bar or sandy beach as the place of our bivouac, for they generally fly only as far as the grass extends.

Having one night selected such a beach, and drawn our canoe well on to it, we spread our robes on the soft sand, and got a comfortable night's rest ; and a little after daylight in the morning, I heard Ba'tiste exclaim—"Sacré-Diable ! voilà, Mr. Catlin—voilà Caleb !" (as the trappers of these regions habitually call the grizzly bear) "regardez, Mr. !" I raised myself up, and found Bogard and Ba'tiste rising gradually, with their hands on their rifles, and their attention fixed upon a monster of a grizzly bear, sitting a few rods from us on the slope of the prairie, regularly reconnoitring us ; and at a little distance further, the female with her two cubs ; about enough altogether for us three to have furnished a comfortable breakfast, for which they were no doubt, with some impatience, waiting.

The time had passed heavily with them while they had been waiting for us to wake up, for it is a curious saying of the country, and probably a true one, that "man lying down is *medicine* to a bear"—that grizzly bears will not attack a man when he is asleep, although they are sure to attack him if they meet him on his feet. We all alike knew the motto of the country, yet I believe none of us were quite disposed to go to sleep for our protection.

A council of war was the first thing that was necessary ; and as we discovered, on looking around, that these terrible beasts had been in our canoe and hauled every article out of it on to the beach, and pawed them open, and scattered them about ; and our poor eagle gone, and swallowed, no doubt ; and knowing the danger of attacking them, we agreed that our canoe was the first thing ; the scattered remnants of our property (if we could have time to collect them) the next—preferring to have our battle afterwards. We simultaneously arose, moved our canoe into the water, and got our paddles into it, and our guns safe in our hands.

The animals made no move towards us in the mean time, and we began to gather our robes and other things which were strewed in all directions. Some packages were carried several rods from the canoe, and everything, excepting a couple of large portfolios of drawings which they could not untie, and a roll of canvas which had stood the test, but was sadly pawed about in the mud, were as regularly unrolled and looked (and smelled) into as they would have been in passing a custom-house in France or in Brazil, with a doubtful and suspicious passport.

We had three or four days' supply of fresh meat laid in, and some delicious dried buffalo tongues, and a quantity of pemican, all of which were devoured. My paint-box was opened, and nothing left in it—the brushes were scattered over the beach, and many of the bladders with colours tied in them chewed, and the contents scattered and daubed in strange mixtures of red and green, and all colours, over everything. Two packs of Indian dresses, safely tied with thongs, were as regularly untied as if done by human hands ; and shirts and leggings and head-dresses and robes, were daubed in mud and spread out upon the beach as if to dry, or to be disposed of in lots at an auction sale. What an unprincipled overhauling this !

As a final quotation, take one respecting "Dirt-eaters :

Some writers (who take a peep into an Indian's wigwam without knowing the meaning of things around them, see little balls of clay piled away, which every Indian stores up for cleaning his dresses and painting his body and limbs, and of which he sometimes swallows a small pill to cure the heartburn, just as my good old mother used to make me do when I was a boy), have reported some of the tribes as "*dirt eaters*," asserting that "when they are in a state of starvation,

they live for some time upon dirt ; eating a pound of clay per day." What !—a pound of clay per day on a famished stomach ! what an absurdity ! And what a pity the revealers of such astonishing facts should not live a while in some of these poor people's wig-wams, and learn what the Indians do with these little balls of clay, before they prepare such astounding information for the world's reading !

But stop ! dirt is much more digestible than stones ? I was a "*stone eater*" a little way back—both are "*giants*"—and one story has just as much truth in it as the other.

These extracts (and we might have extracted better) will afford the reader some idea of Mr. Catlin's style and manner. The book is one which will be welcomed by boys, and we are sure that there are many of his pages which will be welcomed by young ladies. We have to add that the volume is illustrated by a number of clever woodcuts.

## FICTION.

*The Cloister and the Hearth.* By CHARLES READE. London : Trübner and Co. 4 vols. pp. 360, 305, 328, 435 (1428).

THIS IS NOT A REPRINT ; one-fifth of it has already appeared in *Once a Week*, under the title of "*A Good Fight*," but four-fifths are a new composition. The expansion of his original tale, Mr. Reade informs us, has cost him more than a year's very hard labour ; and we can easily believe the statement. We had not the pleasure of reading the basis, or outline, or skeleton, or whatever is the proper expression for the pristine form of this story, and we are, therefore, of course, not in a position to say how far it has benefited, or the contrary, from its subsequent treatment, but we must be allowed to protest against its present portentous length. The days of novels of the "*Clarissa Harlowe*" longitude, are fortunately over ; three volumes are considered as many as a conscientious author can expect a conscientious reader to read with unmitigated gratification, unless the plot be so extraordinarily good, the incidents so uncommonly interesting, or the style of composition so unusually attractive, that one is hurried over page after page, by a sort of fascination unaccompanied by a sense of weariness. But this, we grieve to state, is not the case with "*The Cloister and the Hearth*," which, in our humble opinion, might have been compressed with advantage into two volumes instead of four. We are aware that, in expressing this opinion, we lay ourselves open to be charged by Mr. Reade with ignorance, stupidity, and many other common but not commendable qualities : nevertheless we must reiterate our assertion. Simple souls, Mr. Reade would say, do not understand him, do not see how many lessons of wisdom he teaches ; mistake for wearisome digressions of no importance to the final development of his story long episodes without which he could prove to you his work would be imperfect ; and, in fact, are unintelligent and impertinent jackanapeses. It is pity that this should be, and we should be sorry to be included in that category ; but we would ask Mr. Reade, with all respect, whether he does not, in his heart of hearts, believe that a great number of Gerard's adventures, perils, and hair-breadth escapes, are likely to strike any but frequenters of minor theatres and indiscriminate devourers of marvels in general, as following one another in rather too quick succession for moderate probability ; as filling the place of—in so long a novel—very unnecessary padding ; as presenting rather the appearance of having suffered from compulsion ; and as tending more to create a chasm between the reader and the plot than to conduct him by slow degrees, but ever nearer and nearer, to the excitement of the final catastrophe ? We allude more particularly to Gerard's proceedings in Italy and the tiresome twaddle of Fra Colonna and the debt we owe to the heathens for "our Palladium, and all our speaking, nodding, winking, sweating, bleeding statues." The conduct of Gerard, after hearing of Margaret's death, his denial of God's existence, his determination for the future to serve SATAN (printed in capital letters after Mr. Reade's favourite practice), his plunge into debauchery, and all his recklessness, bear a close, but no doubt, accidental, similarity to the course pursued by Stephen, under somewhat similar circumstances, in M. Alphonse Karr's "*Sous les Til-leuls* ;" and something very like what Fra Colonna says upon the subject of Roman Catholic mummeries we read, not so very long since, in a book about the Druids, by Mr. Winworde Reade. Perhaps the family feels strongly on the subject, and that accounts for the repetition. Nor do we think Mr. Reade would have acted unwisely had he omitted the following half page ; it is only half a page, certainly, but the old age of the story might have pleaded for it :

Two petty Neapolitan traders stood shivering.

One shouted at the top of his voice, "I vow to St. Christopher at Paris a waxen image of his own weight, if I win safe to land."

On this the other nudged him, and said, "Brother, brother, take heed what you vow. Why if you sell all you have in the world by public auction, 'twill not buy his weight in wax."

"Hold your tongue, you fool," said the vociferator. Then in a whisper,

"Think ye I am in earnest ? Let me but win safe to land, I'll not give him a rush dip."

We made acquaintance with the anecdote in early boyhood and we were under the impression that every mother's son, daughter, and whole family, in fact, must have heard it related *ad nauseam* ; it is to be found to the best of our recollection in a note to Byron's "*Childe Harold*," but perhaps that poem is not much read now. Gerard's own somewhat blasphemous appeal to the Saviour, to preserve him "for dear Margaret's sake," we take it, does little more than fill space ; but let others judge :

Then wild with superstitious terror some of them came round Gerard. "Here

is the cause of all," they cried. "He has never invoked a single saint. He is a heathen; here is a pagan aboard." "Alas, good friends, say not so," said Gerard, his teeth chattering with cold and fear. "Rather call these heathens, that lie a praying to the sea. Friends, I do honour the saints—but I dare not pray to them now—there is no time—(oh!) what avail me Dominic, and Thomas, and Catherine? Nearer God's throne than these St. Peter sitteth; and, if I pray to him, it's odd but I shall be drowned ere he has time to plead my cause with God. Oh! oh! oh! I must need go straight to him that made the sea, and the saints, and me. Our father, which art in heaven, save these poor souls and me that cry for the bare life! Oh sweet Jesus, pitiful Jesus, that didst walk Genezareth when Peter sank, and wept for Lazarus dead when the apostles' eyes were dry, oh save poor Gerard—for dear Margaret's sake!"

The coaxing familiarity shewn in the use of the Christian names to the Son of God is more singular than edifying. But then Mr. Reade is so singular. It is that which makes it so difficult to do justice to his compositions. He can write as well, and as ill, as any man in Christendom; but he is nearly sure to spoil the good, by an infusion of the bad. He has vigour, pathos, humour, and art, and yet somehow he seems to delight in making his vigour appear coarse, his pathos unnatural, his humour grotesque, and his art over-strained. He has evidently a manly hatred of cant, hypocrisy, injustice and every kind of meanness; he writes like a man with a stout heart and a strong arm at the service of friend or foe, to benefit the former or damage the latter. Indeed, if we may take the liberty of saying so much, it strikes us that he would enjoy hereafter nothing so much as to have the kicking of scoundrels round the Elysian Fields. Of his peculiarities in matters of typography we have but little to say: he is peculiar in that respect we must acknowledge, but we rather incline to think that he has some reason on his side. We can see no objection to the announcement of a startling event or idea in capital letters; on the contrary, it is rather appropriate. And if he chose to clothe whispers, or side-talk, or apprehension, in small print, for our own part we see in it nothing reprehensible. It is certainly odd, but nothing more. Still we cannot but fear that the effect upon a nervous person upon opening the first volume at page 344, and seeing

"In twelve hours at furthest you will be in the secondary stage of fever. Your head will split. Your carotids will thump. Aha! And let but a pin fall you will jump to the ceiling. Then send for me: and I'll not come." He departed. But at the door-handle gathered fury, wheeled and came flying, with pale, terror-stricken boy and wicker tail whisking after him. "Next will come—CRAMPS OF THE STOMACH. Aha!"

"Then—BILIOUS VOMIT. Aha!"

"Then—COLD SWEAT, and DEADLY STUPOR.

"Then—CONFUSION OF ALL THE SENSES.

"Then—BLOODY VOMIT.

"And after that nothing can save you, not even I: and if I could I would not, and so farewell!"

Even Denys changed colour at threat so fervent and precise; but Gerard only gnashed his teeth with rage at the noise, and seized his hard bolster with kindling eye.

This added fuel to the fire, and brought the insulted ancient back from the impassable door, with his whisking train.

"And after that—MADNESS!"

"And after that—BLACK VOMIT!"

"And then—CONVULSIONS!"

"And then—THAT CESSATION OF ALL VITAL FUNCTIONS THE VULGAR CALL 'DEATH,' for which thank your own Satanic folly and insolence, farewell." He went. He came. He roared, "And think not to be buried in any Christian churchyard; for the bailiff is my good friend, and I shall tell him how and why you died: *felo de se!* *felo de se!* Farewell."

would be calculated to bring on hysteria. But Mr. Reade, belike, does not write for nervous people, else we think he would have forborne from putting upon paper these words:

"Cursed be the lips," he shrieked, "which spoke the lie that Margaret was dead; may they rot before the grave, and kiss white-hot iron in hell thereafter; doubly cursed be the hands that changed those letters, and be they struck off by the hangman's knife, and handle hell-fire for ever; thrice accursed be the cruel hearts that did conceive that damned lie, to part true love for ever; may they sicken and wither on earth joyless, loveless, hopeless; and wither to dust before their time; and burn in eternal fire." He cursed the meat at their mouths, and every atom of their bodies, from their hair to the soles of their feet. Then, turning from the cowering, shuddering pair, who had almost hid themselves beneath the table, he tore a letter out of his bosom, and flung it down before his father.

"Read that, thou hard old man, that didst imprison thy son, read, and see what monsters thou hast brought into the world. The memory of my wrongs, and hers, dwell with you all for ever! I will meet you again at the judgment day; on earth ye will never see me more."

And in a moment, as he had come, so he was gone, leaving them stiff, and cold, and white as statues, round the smoking board.

And this was only a modification of the real curse, which, he tells us, "was so full, so minute, so blighting, blasting, withering, and tremendous," that he is "afraid" to write it. It would be a curiosity in the natural history of cursing to see what particular form of it Mr. Reade would not dare to put on paper. And now that we are upon the subject of cursing, let us submit to notice a mild form of exorcism. Here it is:

"Come out, Ashtaroth. Oh! it is not you then. Come out, Belial. Come out, Tazil. Come out, Eza. No: he trembles not. Come out, Azymoth. Come out, Feriander. Come out, Foletho. Come out, Astyma. Come out, Nebul. Aha! what, have I found ye? 'tis thou, thou reptile; at thine old tricks. Let us pray!"

"Oh Lord, we pray thee to drive the foul fiend Nebul out of this thy creature: out of his hair, and his eyes, out of his nose, out of his mouth, out of his ears, out of his gums, out of his teeth, out of his shoulders, out of his arms, legs, loins, stomach, bowels, thighs, knees, calves, feet, ankles, finger-nails, toe-nails, and soul. Amen!"

For the minute references in the last paragraph we can say that, from our own experience, there is no exaggeration. We have our-

selves heard a clergyman of the High Church persuasion indulge in a similar strain of detail when enumerating to a horror-stricken audience the punishments which are in store in what we are in the habit of calling a better world for unrepentant sinners. We have now given instances enough to show that Mr. Reade's new work is not inferior to his other novels in extravagance and eccentricity. In fact, if, as some people suppose, eccentricity be a mark of genius, there is more genius in this book than in any other we have ever set eyes upon: it positively teems with genius. But the eccentricities or traits of genius are set in a border of such strong common sense, such hatred of meanness, such love of honesty, such tenderness for weakness, such knowledge of human nature, that we cannot but regret much that Mr. Reade will not—if not in justice to himself, at least in mercy to his readers—temper his wildness and soften his incongruity. It cannot be true tragedy which makes one laugh, yet Mr. Reade's tragic scenes not seldom provoke a roar. And yet he is or might be a master of the tragic; but he is far too theatrical for sober prose. The figure aposiopesis, notes of admiration and interrogation, abrupt sentences, and dark hints, are, sparsely introduced, extremely effective, but superabundance weakens their force and renders them ridiculous. Somewhere in this story Mr. Reade playfully declares that he has a mind to set up as a professor of spasmodics. Seriously we are convinced that he would make a very good one, by example, at least, if not by precept. Often as our sympathy has been elicited and our judgment satisfied by his sarcasm and his argument, as often have we been offended by his spasms and his contortions. Now we meet with sentiments worthy of a sober philosopher; now with the incoherent utterances one would expect from a demoniac. If there were a printing-press in Pandemonium it could hardly send forth anything more grotesquely Tartarean than this:

Gerard closed the sham post, and in half a minute his brush made the dead head a sight to strike any man with dismay. He put his art to a strange use, and one unparalleled perhaps in the history of mankind. He illuminated his dead enemy's face to frighten his living foe: the staring eyeballs he made globes of fire; the teeth he left white, for so they were more terrible by the contrast; but the palate and tongue he tipped with fire, and made one lurid cavern of the red depths the chap-fallen jaw revealed: and on the brow he wrote in burning letters "La Mort."

And this:

"Oh! most beautiful! And a poor wretch got entangled in the burning sails, and whirled round screaming, and lost hold at the wrong time, and hurled like stone from mangonel high into the air; then a dull thump; it was his carcass striking the earth. The next moment there was a loud crash. The mill fell in on its destroyer, and a million great sparks flew up, and the sails fell over the burning wreck, and at that a million more sparks flew up, and the ground was strewn with burning wood and men. I prayed God forgive me, and kneeling with my back to that fiery shambles, I saw lights on the road; a welcome sight. It was a company coming towards me, and scarce two furlongs off. I hobbled towards them. Ere I had gone far I heard a swift step behind me. I turned. One had escaped; how escaped, who can divine? His sword shone in the moonlight. I feared him, methought the ghosts of all those dead sat on that glittering glaive. I put my other foot to the ground, maugre the anguish, and fled towards the torches, moaning with pain, and shouting for aid. But what could I do? He gained on me. Behooved me turn and fight. Denys had taught me sword play in sport. I wheeled, our swords clashed. His clothes they smelled all singed. I cut swiftly upward with supple hand, and his dangled bleeding at his wrist, and his sword fell; it tinkled on the ground. I raised my sword to hew him should he stoop for't. He stood and cursed me. He drew his dagger with his left; I opposed my point and dared him with my eye to close. A great shout arose behind me from true men's throats. He started. He spat at me in his rage, then gnashed his teeth and fled blaspheming. I turned and saw torches close at hand. Lo, they fell to dancing up and down methought, and the next—moment—all—was—dark. I had—ah!"

We should mention that the exclamation is made by a young lady who is reading a diary sent her by her lover; which diary, supposed to have been written and sent to her in the Middle Ages, occupies more than fifty pages of print! Writing materials must have been more easily come by in the Middle Ages than we had thought possible. But let us take upon ourselves a pleasanter task; let us show—though every one knows it—that Mr. Reade can write simply and pleasantly when he chooses; here is a natural scene:

"Give me your hand then, or you don't forgive me."

She hesitated; but eventually put out her hand a very little way, very slowly, and with seeming reluctance. He took it, and held it prisoner. When she thought it had been there long enough, she tried gently to draw it away. He held it tight: it submitted quite patiently to force. What is the use resisting force? She turned her head away, and her long eyelashes drooped sweetly. Gerard lost nothing by his promise. Words were not heeded here: and silence was more eloquent. Nature was in that day what she is in ours; but manners were somewhat freer. Then, as now, virgins drew back alarmed at the first words of love; but of prudery and artificial coquetry there was little, and the young soon read one another's hearts. Everything was on Gerard's side: his good looks, her belief in his goodness, her gratitude; and opportunity: for at the duke's banquet this mellow summer eve, all things disposed the female nature to tenderness: the avenues to the heart lay open; the senses were so soothed and subdued with lovely colours, gentle sounds, and delicate odours; the sun gently sinking, the warm air, the green canopy, the cool music of the now violet fountain.

Gerard and Margaret sat hand in hand in silence: and Gerard's eyes sought hers lovingly; and hers now and then turned on him timidly and imploringly: and presently two sweet unreasonable tears rolled down her cheeks, and she smiled deliciously while they were drying: yet they did not take long.

Nor is the following picture of a miser striving to do tardy reparation to one whom he has injured, and begging forgiveness, altogether untouching:

"Alas!" said Ghysbrecht; "would I could. What I can I have done. Is it nought? It cost me a sore struggle; and I rose from my last bed to do it myself, lest some mischance should come between her and her rights."



"Old man," said Margaret, "since thou, whose idol is pelf, hast done this, God and the saints will, as I hope, forgive thee. As for me, I am neither saint nor angel, but only a poor woman; whose heart thou hast broken. Speak to him, Kate; for I am like the dead."

Kate meditated a little while; and then her soft silvery voice fell like a soothing melody upon the air. "My poor sister hath a sorrow that riches cannot heal. Give her time, Ghysbrecht; 'tis not in nature that she should forgive thee all. Her boy is fatherless; and she is neither maid, wife, nor widow; and the blow fell but two days syne, that laid her heart a bleeding."

A single heavy sob from Margaret was the comment to these words. "Therefore, give her time! And, ere thou diest, she will forgive thee all, ay, even to pleasure me, that haply shall not be long behind thee, Ghysbrecht. Meantime, we, whose wounds be sore, but not so deep as hers, do pardon thee, a penitent and a dying man; and I, for one, will pray for thee from this hour; go in peace!"

Their little oracle had spoken; it was enough. Eli invited him to break a manchet and drink a stoup of wine to give him heart for his journey.

And here is a vivid description:

Presently, in the middle of an eloquent period, the preacher stopped. She almost sighed; a soothing music had ended. Could the sermon be ended already? No: she looked round; the people did not move.

A good many faces seemed to turn her way. She looked behind her sharply. There was nothing there.

Startled countenances near her now eyed the preacher. She followed their looks; and there, in the pulpit, was a face as of a staring corpse. The friar's eyes, naturally large, and made larger by the thinness of his cheeks, were dilated to supernatural size, and glaring, her way, out of a bloodless face.

She cringed and turned fearfully round; for she thought there *must* be some terrible thing near her. No: there was nothing; she was the outside figure of the listening crowd.

At this moment the church fell into commotion. Figures got up all over the building, and craned forward; agitated faces by hundreds gazed from the friar to Margaret, and from Margaret to the friar. The turning to and fro of so many caps made a loud rustle. Then came shrieks of nervous women, and buzzing of men; and Margaret, seeing so many eyes levelled at her, shrank terrified behind the pillar, with one scared, hurried glance at the preacher.

Momentary at this glance was, it caught in that stricken face an expression that made her shiver.

She turned faint, and sat down on a heap of chips the workmen had left, and buried her face in her hands. The sermon went on again. She heard the sound of it; but not the sense. She tried to think, but her mind was in a whirl. Thought would fix itself in no shape but this: that on the prodigy-stricken face she had seen a look stamped. And the recollection of that look now made her quiver from head to foot.

For that look was "Recognition."

We shall not reveal Mr. Read's plot, but content ourselves with quoting his own account of that which forms the groundwork of his story. He says:

There is a musty chronicle, written in tolerable Latin, and in it a chapter where every sentence holds a fact. Here is told, with harsh brevity, the strange history of a pair, who lived untrumpeted, and died unsung, four hundred years ago; and lie now, as unpitied, in that stern page, as fossils in a rock. Thus, living or dead, Fate is still unjust to them. For if I can but show you what lies below that dry chronicler's words, methinks you will correct the indifference of centuries, and give those two sore tried souls a place in your heart—for a day.

That pair, we understand Mr. Reade to say, were the parents of the great Erasmus, and of their history he takes advantage to illustrate the truth of a saying which he has, in a manner, made his own, to wit, that "the course of true love never did run smooth." Of Erasmus he writes:

First scholar and divine of his epoch, he was also the heaven-born dramatist of his century. Some of the best scenes in this new book are from his mediæval pen, and illumine the pages where they come; for the words of a genius so high as his are not born to die: their immediate work upon mankind fulfilled, they may seem to lie torpid; but, at each fresh shower of intelligence time pours upon their students, they prove their immortal race: they revive, they spring from the dust of great libraries; they bud, they flower, they fruit, they seed, from generation to generation, and from age to age.

We wish he had been kind enough to point out the particular scenes which he borrowed from the great scholar, who, by the way, would perhaps have wondered that so ardent an admirer of his should write "verum icon," and derive ἀνίσχυρος from ἀ and ἰσχύω. Μίσθω we know, and μισθώω we know, but who uses μισθών? It may be in the Greek Testament, but would it make μισθώομαι? But Oxford gave us telegram, and Mr. Reade is, we believe, of Oxford.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Tableau de la Littérature du Nord au Moyen Age, en Allemagne et en Angleterre, en Scandinavie et en Slavonie.* Par F. G. EICHHOFF. Paris: Didier. pp. 476.

A VARIETY TOO GREAT may be almost as monotonous as the total absence of variety: blinded by the dazzle of fireworks, we hunger for the gentle, genial blaze of the humblest hearth. This is our quarrel with the excellent volume of M. Eichhoff, an earnest, learned, and accomplished man; it treats of too many topics. For those acquainted with the Middle Ages it tells too much; for those totally unacquainted therewith it tells too little. It is free, however, from French superficiality and blundering. And, in truth, M. Eichhoff is not a Frenchman, except by birth. We suspect that he has both Hebrew and Slavonic blood in his veins: in any case his father was a German merchant, established at Havre, where, in 1799, Frederick Gustavus was born. The youth studied at Paris, devoting himself mainly to the Oriental languages, especially Sanscrit. After occupying various situations as librarian or professor, he was, in 1855, appointed Inspector General of the Classes of Living Languages in the schools of France. Under a Government like that of Louis Napoleon, promotion cannot be wholly or even chiefly the reward of merit. He must bid farewell to morality,

to manhood, to noble ideal strivings, to patriotism, to truth, who serves an adventurer so selfish, so low-minded, so unscrupulous. We know not whether, for the sake of pelf and place, M. Eichhoff has been still more abject in the surrender of his independence than the Saint Simonian, Michel Chevalier—whose apostasy Mr. Cobden and the English Free Traders are glad to forget because he is the advocate of unrestricted commercial interchange. What moral offence or degradation would not the English Free Traders, in their greediness after gain, pardon?

One of M. Eichhoff's earliest works has an interest for scholars, at least as a curiosity. It contains all the passages of the Greek poets which Virgil imitated. How strange is the fate of Virgil, to be the divinest representative of ancient culture, yet the meagrest representative of ancient genius! But, perhaps, to say that Virgil, with the magic of an incomparable style, was wholly uninventive is not so severe as it seems. No poet invents much; and the question will ever principally be regarding true and false wit, and not about pretended plagiarisms. M. Eichhoff's "Parallel of the Languages of Europe and India" has been translated into German. Of his other productions, mostly elaborate and erudite, it would be profitless to give a bare enumeration. An admirable feature of M. Eichhoff's volume on the Literature of the Middle Ages, is its generous appreciation. Here and there it is defaced by some unworthy flattery of France—but what Frenchman has ever had the courage to abstain from flattering his country and his countrymen? And, if M. Eichhoff is more than just to France, he is not on that account unjust to other lands, whereby he betrays eminently his German origin. How grandly the Germans combine the thoroughest criticism with the broadest catholicity. Of the Middle Ages, besides, they alone, perhaps, are competent to speak. The primordial creations of the Middle Ages were mainly theirs; and, unfortunately for themselves, they, of all modern nations, are most affected by Mediæval influences, so that the descendants of those who conquered the Romans—timid, pedantic, sluggish—seem incapable of breaking feudal and scholastic bondage. An illustration of this—at once painful and ridiculous—is the contest which has been going on for so many years in Electoral Hesse, about constitutional rights, and in which the mavelous patience of the poor Hessians seems to us to be anything but a virtue. Two idiotic, obstinate, despicable rulers, and odious wretches like Hassenpflug, have mocked the most sacred feelings and trampled on the most strenuous resolves of an industrious and intelligent community. What, however, is Germany's political loss is the world's literary and spiritual gain. We could not comprehend the mediæval past, unless Germany were so profoundly rooted therein. German in soul if not German in citizenship, and rich with the ripest results of German research, M. Eichhoff revives the Middle Ages through intense sympathy, if he cannot, after the fashion of Michelet, revive them through pictorial force. As chaotic, the Middle Ages repel us; as stupendous, they enthrall us; as gloomy, with an opulence of colour they fascinate us; as destitute of that proportion which is guide and test in human affairs, they provoke and perplex us.

To literature, as to all the liberal arts and utterances, proportion is indispensable. In the absence of proportion, literature in the Middle Ages could not be arrayed in its loftiest attributes. The chain of classical tradition had never been quite broken in Italy; and the Spaniards had learned the secret of proportion from the Arabs; for the Arabs—though they are popularly placed among the Orientals—were, like the Jews their brethren, always free from Eastern exaggerations. The languages of Italy and Spain were already formed, their literatures already developed, while the North was still groping, stumbling, toward culture, and altogether rude in speech. The North was more inspired, moulded, than the South by Oriental elements. Onward from the vast Asiatic centres deluge after deluge of the barbarians had rushed. They brought with them whatsoever Asia had that was wild, fantastic, colossal, incredible. By the Romantic nations, on the contrary, the mitigating empire of Greece had been always felt: on them the beautiful image of Greece had always shone. It is common to speak of the Crusades as the conflict and commingling of the East and the West. But, in truth, they were the onrush of one kind of Orientalism on another. What startling, what monstrous shapes that which had sprung from the flames of the East took in the mists of the North, ere seeking, on the plains of Palestine, a path back to its birthplace—but seeking in vain! The sublimest poem the Middle Ages produced—the only poem in which symmetry was not sacrificed, the Cathedral—was an Oriental poem. It may not be so completely wrong as some recent writers maintain to call a certain style of architecture Gothic, inasmuch as the Goths were the most gifted, valiant, cultivated of the Germanic tribes, with a language much more melodious than modern German. At first sight it seems difficult to discover why the Cathedral was so perfect, yet literature in the Middle Ages so imperfect. But all through the Middle Ages, especially among the Northern nations, literature was a subordinate agency. As in Egypt and as in India the heart of mankind had only one sublime voice—architecture. The dwellers in cloisters wrote bad Latin, and the multitude had songs and legends. Apart, however, from the monkish chronicle, apart from legend and from song, there were things striving to harmonise with the architectural grandeurs. There was mysticism and there were the various epical cycles. Now both the mysticism and those epical cycles were as Oriental as the Cathedral itself. It is common to designate as Christian whatsoever Christianity appropriated. This is convenient, but it is apt to mislead. Christianity

had at the beginning its distinct and very peculiar province. We find the boundaries thereof fixed, the nature thereof described in the Epistles of Paul the Apostle. That province Christianity was compelled to abandon, for we find no trace in Paul's Epistles of Mysticism or any other Oriental influence. Let the authority of the Christian religion be what it may, it is surely unwise to ascribe to the Gospel opposite and incompatible activities. For the horrible crimes and infinite and unspeakable miseries of the Middle Ages let not the Gospel be held responsible; but, on the other hand, let not those Oriental energies be attributed to the Gospel which it had no tendency to generate or unfold. No doubt, from fear of offending the Roman Catholic Church, M. Eichhoff hints at, rather than proclaims, the Orientalism of the Middle Ages, though all Churches and religions are most honoured when the simple truth is told so far as it is ascertainable. It is the effluence meeting every influence which alone makes it fruitful, and influences universally are modified and compound. In every investigation, therefore, we have first to seize the effluence, and then to analyse the influence. This, as regards the Middle Ages, has never been done. Guizot, and writers of the same stamp who have treated of the Middle Ages, are incapable of conceiving or picturing spontaneous developments! Guizot strove to rule France by a certain discipline, at once minute and inflexible, and he seems to believe that the world from of old has everywhere been ruled in the same way. A fatal delusion! When studying the Middle Ages we have first to mark keenly the characteristics of the various races; we have then to behold the treasures which they brought with them from the East; and we have next to learn to what degree and in what manner Christianity had been blended with and moulded by Greek and Roman ideas and civilisation. To do all this would be simply to act in accordance with the famous maxim of Cicero, of injuring no one, and of attributing to every one his own. Now, the Gospel drew near to none of the barbarians till Greece and Rome had completely metamorphosed it. Greek intellect and Roman will made it scarcely recognisable as the religion of Jesus of Nazareth. Yet how little is the sway of Greece and Rome discernible in the most memorable literary productions of the Middle Ages! M. Eichhoff has, in this volume, performed feats which we must admire, as they have manifestly not been inspired by vanity. He has translated from Swedish into German verse a considerable portion of Tegner's "Frithiofs Saga." A "Hymn to God," by the Russian poet, Derzavine, gained far and fulminating fame at the end of the last century. M. Eichhoff says that it has been inscribed in letters of gold in the temples of China and Japan. It does not equal the addresses to the Deity of Milton, of Thomson, and other English poets. Our author has rendered into French Alexandrines Derzavine's swarm of noisy, ambitious, monotonous abstractions. From the Indian epic, the "Mahabharata," he furnishes us with descriptions, in Latin hexameters, of the Indian heaven and the Indian hell. Now, these two specimens of Indian literature would of themselves suffice to reveal the fountain whence whatsoever was sublimest in the literature of the Middle Ages flowed. The affinities are abundant between the Indian epics and the noblest of the mediæval epics—the "Nibelungen-lied;" and between the Indian satires, such as the "Hitopadesa," and the most ingenious and amusing of the mediæval satires—"Reynard the Fox." In the Scandinavian mythology and in epics illustrating it, how preponderant are Indian inspirations! The Arthurian cycle, if Celtic in its ultimate shape and more immediate life, had pilgrimed from the East. We regard as substantially genuine the poems of Ossian; and their charm for Napoleon and others was their Oriental melancholy. If the Germans retained most of the Oriental mind, the Celts had and have most of the Oriental character. The prodigious exaggerations, the sudden transformations which startle us in the literature of the Middle Ages, and which survive in fairy tales, could not, for a very obvious reason, have been the offspring of the North itself. In the North the gigantic is not a prevailing feature, while nature's changes there are slow and gradual. When, therefore, we find in a Northern poem or legend miracle crowded on miracle, each vaster and more marvellous than the preceding, we may be persuaded that here we have the products and the symbols of the boundless, burning Oriental vitality. Pure lyrical breathings seem to obey no law and no impulse but the emotion and the phantasy of the individual singer. In all lands, and in all states of society, lyrical breathings are the same. The difference can only be in the greater or less amount—not of art, but of artificiality. In the Troubadours there is scarcely anything to be found worth reading or remembering, because the Troubadours seldom spoke from fiery passion, from opulent imagination. In the contemporary lyrical poets of Germany, on the contrary, there was a beautiful earnestness; and hence they have left much behind them which Germany still rejoices, with reverent and ecstatic lips, to repeat. The Scandinavians of the Middle Ages struck the lyre powerfully, fiercely, and monotonously. Take the celebrated sword-song of Ragnar Lodbrok. Its force is like the battle clangor and the battle charge. But it is wearisome from the reiteration of the same horrible idea; there is the stench, there is the steam of blood, in every line; the effect is simply physical, and is at last revolting.

M. Villemain has recently written a volume on the genius of Pindar, and on lyrical poetry in its relations to the moral and religious education of nations. Doubtless—as the Psalms show—lyrical poetry is a Divine educational agency. It must, however, be because it raises us to an ideal region. And a throng of sensuous, above all, of brutal images, degrades lyrical poetry to a kind of coarse pictorialism, even if the

lyrical spirit does not vanish on the whole, extending as the Middle Ages do over ten centuries, and writhing as they continually were in chaos, in agony, in turmoil, we doubt whether we can ever catch more than glimpses of them. It is best here as elsewhere to select particular domains for study. The Age of Charlemagne would of itself be sufficient for the investigations of long years. Even the works of a few mystics, such as the doubtful Caledonian, Scotus Erigena, and of the real Caledonian, Richard of Saint Victor, would furnish matter for prolonged and profound contemplation. Then there are questions which have not yet been answered, but which are worth answering. Why, for example, have those Christian nations, such as the Slavonic, that were least affected by the Crusades—that indeed scarcely came into contact with them—remained the most religious? Why did the most unwarlike of the modern nations—the Italians—alone celebrate the Crusades in immortal epic song? Through what pressure of mediæval circumstances have the Fins grown the most peaceful people in Europe, though belonging to the same race as the martial Hungarians? To these and the like questions M. Eichhoff can give us no reply, for he has been too occupied with comparative philology to offer us light on comparative mythology—a guide indispensable to him who would know more of the Middle Ages than the surface. Herein we feel that the Grimms and others have done better service than M. Eichhoff, though his work is an honour to his scholarship, to his generous sympathy, and to his artistic skill.

ATTICUS.

*Mediæval Alphabets and Initials for Illuminators.* By F. G. DELAMOTTE, Illuminator, Designer, and Engraver on Wood. With an Introduction. By J. WILLIS BROOKS. (E. and F. N. Spon. 1861. pp. 6, and 21 of plates.)—This may be considered a supplement to Mr. Delamotte's excellent "Primer of the Art of Illumination." The student is here taught by a series of well-selected examples of illuminated letters and initials. The principle on which the selections have been made will be best explained in the words of Mr. Brooks himself:

There is a normal or typical form for every letter—a form which may be turned and twisted, expanded, contracted, ornamented, and enriched in fifty different ways, but which is still, in essence and principle, the same. This ought to be more especially borne in mind in a work like the present, treating chiefly of initials. Were this principle more kept in view by modern illuminators we should not have the windows of some artists' colourmen's shops disfigured by dislocated productions at which common sense revolts and good taste shudders, and which remind one strongly of the remarkable composition introduced by the country parish clerk as "an hymn of mine own composing." The right way to acquire an acquaintance with this normal or typical form of each letter is to collate and compare specimens taken from different periods from the tenth to the fifteenth century. As, however, such a process involves, in many instances, a greater devotion of time and attention than is at every one's disposal, care has been taken in the present work to select that class of character which tends most directly to develop the normal form. At the same time an endeavour has been made to choose with judgment. With all our respect for mediæval taste, we utterly repudiate the not uncommon theory, that whatever is old is good. There were faults of drawing and colour in old days as now, and the facia daubers of the nineteenth century had their counterparts in the vulgar, flashy, tasteless spoilers of good vellum in the sixteenth. For our selection our own taste is responsible. In the large majority of instances the letters have been literally copied from works of ascertained authority; in some, the principles deduced from many years' study of such works have been made the basis of original design. The specimens selected begin with the ninth and tenth centuries, when it seems to have been more the custom to deal with the initial letter itself, and, whilst preserving its normal form, to expand, prolong, and develop it into graceful convolutions of foliage or other ornamentation, treated conventionally. As we progress, it will be found that the letter gradually resumes its simplicity of form, and that the ornamentation is bestowed on its background, or *entourage*. It will be observed that as early as the fourteenth century the initial had begun to assume the character of a simple outline laid on a rich background, rather than that of a form contorted and developed so as to become in itself an ornament. From this date down to the close of the era of true art in illumination the tendency appears to have been steadily in this direction, though occasional outbreaks of excellent—not to say exquisite—taste are still from time to time to be detected, especially in the Italian school, which bestow an artistic composition on the initial itself; some specimens of such treatment will be found in our illustrations. The illustrations for the most part speak for themselves; the earlier ones will be found to exhibit all that strength and freedom of outline, combined with an almost quaint and very characteristic treatment, which distinguish the Anglo-Saxon era in England and the Caroline in France. They will be found useful studies to beginners, whose hands have hardly acquired the lightness and delicacy of touch necessary for the styles of later periods.

The Italian examples of the fifteenth century have great refinement and beauty. The specimens from the sixteenth century, at page 17, in what Mr. Brooks describes as "a style quite unique, on which we have ventured to bestow the epithet of the 'ribbon and flower,'" are interesting and captivating. But the style is comparatively a debased one, showing strong presentiments of the modern painter and glazier's idea of "ornamental writing"—in relief. It is hardly such as ought to be set before the student for imitation. Even the sixteenth century supplies better examples for his guidance, of which some occur in the present volume. We cannot say much in praise of the original designs for initials at page 21, which are far too obviously naturalistic in motive and treatment. The twenty-one pages of plates are each profusely filled with examples of initials and letters; so that an abundant store is set before the student in small compass. They are printed in colours from wood blocks, and are exceedingly successful reproductions. Both for the beginner in the art, and the lover of illumination, the book is of sterling interest and value.

#### THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE EDITOR of the *Cornhill Magazine* does not present his readers with a "Roundabout Paper" this month, but we have a lengthy instalment of the adventures of Mr. Philip Firmin. Little progress, however, is made in the march of events, though one personage is cleared



off the stage. Lord Ringwood is gathered to his fathers, and departs to Elysium or Tartarus in anything but a desirable frame of mind. The peculiarities of each character are, if possible, intensified in the present number. Philip is more *gauche*, and wears shabbier trousers and boots than ever. Lord Ringwood makes use of all his old oaths and a very large stock of new ones. However, the poor old sinner's rôle is now played out. Mrs. General Baynes is, if possible, more disagreeable than ever, and Charlotte's cheeks bloom with brighter roses. The amusement we have derived from the chronicle (and we admit it to have been very considerable) has not been increased by the fact of our being previously more or less intimately acquainted with the more important personages of the story under other names. Mrs. General Baynes is *literatim* the Mrs. Mackenzie of "The Newcomes." Lord Ringwood is another Marquis of Steyne, with the addition of a little extra brutality; and Philip himself is a coarse and unpleasant Warrington. But nature, we know, often repeats herself, and why should not the novelist be allowed the same privilege? Philip's last interview with his graceless old relative, Lord Ringwood, is graphically told.

When at length Philip paid his second visit, Mr. Rudge said: "My Lord will see you, Sir, I think. He has been speaking of you. He's very unwell. He's going to have a fit of the gout, I think. I'll tell him you are here." And, coming back to Philip, after a brief disappearance, and with rather a scared face, he repeated the permission to enter, and again cautioned him, saying, that "my Lord was very queer."

In fact, as we learned afterwards, through the channel previously indicated, my Lord, when he heard that Philip had called, cried, "He has, has he? Hang him, send him in;" using, I am constrained to say, in place of the monosyllable "hang," a much stronger expression.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" says my Lord. "You have been in London ever so long. Twysden told me of you yesterday."

"I have called before, Sir," said Philip, very quietly.

"I wonder you have the face to call at all, Sir!" cries the old man, glaring at Philip. His Lordship's countenance was of a gamboge colour; his noble eyes were blood-shot and starting; his voice, always very harsh and strident, was now specially unpleasant; and from the crater of his mouth shot loud exploding oaths.

"Face! my Lord?" says Philip, still very meek.

"Yes, if you call that a face which is covered over with hair like a baboon!" growled my Lord, showing his tusks. "Twysden was here last night, and tells me some pretty news about you."

Philip blushed; he knew what the news most likely would be.

"Twysden says that you now are a pauper, by George, and living by breaking stones in the street—you have been such an infernal, drivelling, hanged fool, as to engage yourself to another pauper!"

Poor Philip turned white from red; and spoke slowly: "I beg your pardon, my Lord, you said—"

"I said you were a hanged fool, Sir!" roared the old man; "can't you hear?"

"I believe I am a member of your family, my Lord," says Philip, rising up. In a quarrel he would sometimes lose his temper, and speak out his mind; or sometimes, and then he was most dangerous, he would be especially calm and Grandisonian.

"Some hanged adventurer, thinking you were to get money from me, has hooked you for his daughter, has he?"

"I have engaged myself to a young lady, and I am the poorer of the two," says Philip.

"She thinks you will get money from me," continues his Lordship.

"Does she? I never did!" replied Philip.

"By heaven, you shan't, unless you give up this rubbish."

"I shan't give her up, Sir, and I shall do without the money," said Mr. Firmin, very boldly.

"Go to Tartarus," screamed the old man.

On which Philip told us, "I said, 'Seniores priores, my Lord,' and turned on my heel. So you see if he was going to leave me something, and he nearly said he was, that chance is passed now, and I have made a pretty morning's work."

In such wise does poor Philip lose the legacy which his Lordship had destined for him. If Mrs. Baynes has her will, Philip's course of true love will not run smooth; and, indeed, the youth himself takes little pains that it should do so.

Little Mrs. Baynes, with her eager eyes and ears, sees and knows everything. Many people have told her that Philip is a bad match for his daughter. She has heard him contradict calmly quite wealthy people. Mr. Hobday, who has a house in Carlton-terrace, London, and goes to the first houses in Paris, Philip has contradicted him point blank, until Mr. Hobday turned quite red, and Mrs. Hobday didn't know where to look. Mr. Peplow, a clergyman and a baronet's eldest son, who will be one day the Rev. Sir Charles Peplow of Peplow Manor, was praising Tomlinson's poems, and offered to read out at Mr. Badger's—and he reads very finely, though a little perhaps through his nose—and when he was going to begin, Mr. Firmin said: "My dear Peplow, for heaven's sake don't give us any of that rot. I would as soon hear one of your own prize poems." Rot, indeed! What an expression! Of course Mr. Peplow was very much annoyed. And this from a mere newspaper writer. Never heard of such rudeness! Mrs. Tuffin said she took her line at once after seeing this Mr. Firmin. "He may be an earl's grand nephew, for what I care. He may have been at college, he has not learned good manners there. He may be clever, I don't profess to be a judge. But he is most overbearing, clumsy, and disagreeable. I shall not ask him to my Tuesdays; and, Emma, if he asks you to dance, I beg you will do no such thing!" A bull, you understand, in a meadow, or on a prairie with a herd of other buffaloes, is a noble animal; but a bull in a china-shop is out of place; and even so was Philip amongst the crockery of those little simple tea-parties, where his mane, and hoofs, and roar, caused endless disturbance.

Mrs. Howitt contributes a very pleasing ballad; and the article on physiognomy furnishes matter for curious speculation. The writer insists strongly on the value of a knowledge of a man's temperament as a key to the perusal of his countenance:

What then is temperament? It is not always easy to follow the medical authors in their discussion of this very obscure subject; but we may say roughly, that temperament represents the nervous constitution, and that the four names, sanguine, choleric, melancholic, and phlegmatic, or nervous, sanguine, bilious, and lymphatic, are a rude thermometer of it. When the nervous force is in the highest state of activity—is, so to speak, at the boiling point—then the temperament is described in the one order of names as sanguine, in the other as nervous. When it is down at the freezing point, it is said to be phlegmatic or lymphatic. And between these two extremes there are, on the one scale, the choleric and the melancholic, on the other the sanguine and the bilious degrees

of temperament. There is something rather arbitrary in these names and stages of nervousness; but they gauge in a rough and ready fashion the nervous energy, and convey truths which we are not yet able to state more precisely. Now, in estimating character, people are exceedingly apt to forget this—what shall I call it?—this neurometer, this nerve-gauge. They see a man with a magnificent forehead, the front of Jove. Coleridge saw such a one at dinner. The form of the head marked the man of genius, the eye was very fine, and as he listened in silence to the conversation, the impassioned poet directed all his discourse to him, assured that he was some great unknown. Not until the gooseberry tart was put on the table was his real character discovered. He cried, "Ah, them's the jockeys for me." If that man had really the head of a genius, I want to know what was his temperament? Nothing is more common than to see noble heads out of which nothing ever comes. People commit the mistake of supposing that they are only to look to the form of the head. Over and above that they have to note the complexion, so as to augur from it the texture of the brain. Say that the head of this commonplace character bears a strong resemblance to that of a great man, it is overlooked that, whereas the great man is of a highly nervous temperament, the other is lymphatic.

We have long ceased attempting to read Mrs. Stowe's "Agnes of Sorrento;" and we cannot say that we admire the story of "The Struggles of Jones, Brown, and Robinson." There is a suggestive, but somewhat heavy, article on "Force," and some interesting statistics *à propos* of "the herring harvest." From Mr. Doyle's pencil we have a capital bird's-eye view of a picture sale. Any constant visitor at Messrs. Christie and Manson's will readily recognise the faces of some of the *habitués* at such sales.

Perhaps among the most remarkable items in *Macmillan's Magazine* for October are four "flytes" of poetry from the pen of Mr. Coventry Patmore. Our previous criticism on this gentleman's rhymes called forth a remonstrance from Mr. Ruskin, and unless the great art-critic's admiration has been as evanescent as that of Titania for Bottom, we are afraid we shall hardly satisfy him by our present expression of opinion. Mr. Coventry Patmore's careless sing-song seems about as good and no better than any previous specimens which we have tried to read. He shows his usual disregard of grammar and rhyme, and writes *stans pede in uno*, we should suppose, a hundred verses by the hour. Jane's letter to her mother commences thus:

Dear Mother, I can surely tell,  
Now, that I never shall get well.  
Besides the warning in my mind,  
All suddenly are grown so kind!  
Fred stops the doctor, too, each day  
Downstairs, and, when he goes away,  
Comes smiling back, and sits with me,  
Pale, and conversing cheerfully  
About the spring, and how my cough,  
In finer weather, will leave off.  
But yesterday I told him plain  
I felt no hope of spring again.

Then he, after a word of jest,  
Burst into tears upon my breast,  
And own'd, when he could speak, he knew  
There was a little danger, too.  
This made me very weak and ill.

He started up, hearing me cough  
Oh, mother, now my last doubt's gone!  
He likes me more than Mrs. Vaughan;  
And death, which takes me from his side,  
Shows me, in very deed, his bride!

Then follows a letter to Frederick (pronounced, we suppose, Frederick as it is made to rhyme with "like"):

I heard you praying once, my Love,  
That I might be your wife above;  
And this I've written to be read  
To comfort you when I am dead.  
I cry so I can scarcely write

To fancy you alone at night,  
When darkness seems so full of death  
That you can hardly get your breath,  
Imploping God, perhaps in vain,  
For proof that you shall have me again.

The letter, after meandering for some hundred lines, ends thus:

There's much more yet I want to say,  
But cannot now. You know my way  
Of feeling strong from twelve till two,  
After my wine. I'll write to you

Daily some words, which you shall have  
To break the silence of the grave.  
Good bye! Be sure, Dear, Heaven's King,  
From prayer "withholdeth no good thing."

This letter is followed by another from the same to the same, in which Frederick is assured, *inter alia*, that

Should it come into your mind  
That, now and then, you were unkind,  
You never, never were at all!  
Remember that! It's natural  
For such as Mr. Vaughan to come,  
From a morning's useful pastime, home,  
And, having had his lounge at ease,

To go down stairs, disposed to please,  
And greet, with such a courteous zest,  
His handsome wife, still newly dress'd,  
As if the Bird of Paradise  
Should daily change her plumage thrice!  
He's always well, she's always gay.  
Of course!

The fourth letter commences in this wise:

Frederick, from many signs, I've drawn  
That John is thinking of Miss Vaughan.  
I'm sure, too, that her parents know,  
And are content to have it so.  
Seeing how rich our Boy will be  
By uncle's Will; and Emily  
(Sweet baby!) will of course approve  
The first fine youth they let make love.

I know you used, when young, to like  
Her mother so! I love her too,  
For having been beloved by you.  
Now, in your children, you will wed.  
And John seems so much comforted  
By his new hope, for losing me!  
And all this happiness, you see,  
Somehow or other, if I try  
To talk about it, makes me cry.  
I hope you'll tell sweet Mrs. Vaughan  
How much you loved me, when I'm gone!

I never could get courage, Dear,  
To tell you this: It was too near  
My heart. My own, own Frederick,

The rhyme of "Vaughan" and "gone" seems particularly to take Mr. Patmore's fancy, as he repeats it. Besides "Frederick" and "like," we have "face" and "blaze," "well" and "miserable," &c. An extra syllable or two never troubles the good easy poet; thus we have at least a dozen specimens of such couplets as—

Without your arms to hide me and hold,  
Whilst you declare it, gazing bold.

We are also treated to such phrases as "to love in an eternal style," and told of "darkness"

"which seems so full of death,"

That you can hardly get your breath.

We learn that these letters are only one instalment out of three which are to enliven us during the sombre months of October, November, and December. Frederick, we have reason to believe, will reply in some such strains as the following:

Dear Jane, your letters I have read;  
And now I'll just be off to bed,  
For Ma is coming for the light.  
You know she don't like fire at night,  
Ever since Emily burn'd her eye  
(My stars! and didn't she look a guy).  
You write, too, such a precious scrawl.

Now, Jane, I beg you, once for all,  
Don't cross your letters—there's a dear;  
Your Fred's poor eyes ain't near as clear  
As they were this time twenty year.  
I don't believe, upon my life,  
That John would have Miss Vaughan for a  
wife, &c., &c.

Seriously speaking, we regret much that a critic so acute and tasteful as Professor Masson has been seduced, by what sorcerer's potion we know not, into ranking Mr. Patmore as a poet of note. If, indeed, he be a poet, we can only say that posterity has not dealt very kindly with the memories

of Nicholas Brady, Nahum Tate, and the author of Dr. Syntax's tour. The remaining contributions to *Macmillan's Magazine* are of the usual high order. Mr. Kingsley's "Ravenshoe" shows very remarkable power; a "Zulu Foray" is very graphically described; and Dr. Ebert's second paper on "Good and Evil" is, despite a touch of Teutonic heaviness, logical and suggestive. Mr. Hughes puts in another plea for the workmen, with which, however, much as we admire the character of the writer, we do not agree; and Mr. Dicey gives us his opinion of "The Naples Question." As this gentleman is not very likely to be prejudiced in favour of "the Neapolitan brigands," as he terms the adherents of the ex-King of Naples, the following passage is worth quoting:

It would be an exception to all rules if there was not the very grossest exaggeration current about the exploits of the Neapolitan brigands. That there is such, I have no doubt whatever, and I have also almost as little doubt that the stories of the brutal cruelties exercised on either side are, for the most part, entire fabrications. During the siege of Capua, the most revolting stories were confidently affirmed about the cruelties exercised by the Royal troops upon the Garibaldian prisoners. Not long before the capture of the fortress, Madame Mario was allowed to visit the prisoners; and from her, who of all people was least likely to be a favourable witness to the Bourbons, I learnt that, on the contrary, the wounded Garibaldians had been treated with considerable kindness. Again, during the war I was told, on good authority, first, that the Neapolitan soldiery had burnt alive some wounded Garibaldians found at Cajazzo; secondly, that, on the entry of the Piedmontese, they had retorted by bayoneting the sick Neapolitan soldiers discovered in the Cajazzo hospital. I visited the place myself while its desolation was fresh, when the inhabitants had only just begun to return; and from persons who had remained perforce in the town during all its various captures and recaptures, I learnt positively that both stories were equally unfounded; and so on with many similar reports. Every single case of reported barbarity which I had the means of investigating personally, I found to be not only exaggerated, but entirely without foundation; and thus I naturally look with great suspicion on like reports which I have not the means of investigating.

It is not only on my own experience, but on *a priori* grounds, that I doubt these stories of mutilations and burnings alive, and other horrors. All, I think, who know Italy will bear me out in saying that brutal barbarous cruelty is not a vice to which the Italian nature is addicted.

We ourselves believe the stories of these Italian massacres to be as true, and no truer, than those told not long ago of our own mutinous Sepoys. Human nature is not quite so bad as unscrupulous politico-religion-mongers would make it out to be.

Fraser opens with a striking essay on "Utilitarianism," from the pen of Mr. John Stuart Mill, in which the writer claims for himself the credit of being the first person who brought the word "utilitarian" into use. Mr. Mill's reasoning is so close and logically linked together that to quote any one or more brief extracts from it would be something like tearing an odd link or two from a curiously wrought gold chain. A. K. H. B. gives us one of his rambling and melancholy, but always suggestive, essays. His text is one which comes home to many of us in ourselves, and to nearly all of us in the case of friends and acquaintances. It is "concerning people of whom more might have been made."

We come to points in our journey through life: railway-points (as it were) which decide not merely our lot in life, but even what kind of folk we shall be, morally and intellectually. A hair's breadth may make the deviation at first. Two situations are offered you at once: you think there is hardly anything to choose between them. It does not matter which you accept; and perhaps some slight and fanciful consideration is allowed to turn the scale. But now you look back, and you can see that *there* was the turning-point in your life; it was because you went there to the right, and not to the left, that you are now a great English prelate and not a humble Scotch professor. Was there not a time in a certain great man's life, at which the lines of rail diverged, and at which the question was settled, should he be a minister of the Scotch Kirk, or should he be Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain? I can imagine a stage in the history of a lad in a counting-house, at which the little angle of rail may be pushed in or pushed back that shall send the train to one of two places five hundred miles asunder; it may depend upon whether he shall take or not take that half-crown, whether, thirty years after, he shall be taking the chair, the rubicund baronet, at a missionary society meeting, and receive the commendations of philanthropic peers and earnest bishops; or be labouring in chains at Norfolk Island, a brutalised, cursing, hardened, scourge-scarred, despairing wretch, without a hope for this life or the other. Oh, how much may turn a little thing! Because the railway train in which you were coming to a certain place was stopped by a snow-storm, the whole character of your life may have been

changed. Because some one was in the drawing-room when you went to see Miss Smith on a certain day, resolved to put to her a certain question, you missed the tide, you lost your chance, you went away to Australia and never saw her more. It fell upon a day that a ship, coming from Melbourne, was weathering a rocky point on an iron-bound coast, and was driven close upon that perilous shore. They tried to put her about; it was the last chance. It was a moment of awful risk and decision. If the wind catches the sails, now shivering as the ship comes up, on the right side, then all on board are safe. If the wind catches the sails on the other side, then all on board must perish. And so it all depends upon which surface of certain square yards of canvas the uncertain breeze shall strike, whether John Smith, who is coming home from the diggings with twenty thousand pounds, shall go down and never be heard of again by his poor mother and sisters away in Scotland; or whether he shall get safely back, a rich man, to gladden their hearts, and buy a pretty little place, and improve the house on it into the pleasantest picture; and purchase, and ride, and drive various horses; and be seen on market-days sauntering in the High-street of the county town; and get married, and run about the lawn before his door, chasing his little children; and become a decent elder of the Church; and live quietly and happily for many years. Yes: from what precise point of the compass the next flaw of wind should come, would decide the question between the long homely life in Scotland, and a nameless burial deep in a foreign sea.

The *Dublin University* for the present month has some entertaining papers in its budget. We extract a return of ten days' salmon-fishing by one rod, in the Canadian river Moisie, in June. Fifty-nine salmon, the smallest of which weighed ten pounds, may well make the mouths of our English anglers water:

Date.	Fly.	No.	Weights in Pounds.	Observations.
June 11	Dark claret	5	18, 25, 33, 31, 19 .....	Wind west.
" 12	Ditto	4	12, 40, 31, 24 .....	Ditto.
" 13	Gray .....	7	12, 11, 34, 33, 19, 21, 12...	Ditto.
" 14	Light claret and gray	6	11, 12, 28, 30, 31, 33 .....	Wind south-west. Dies non.
" 15	—	—	—	—
" 16	Light claret	9	12, 17, 18, 22, 21, 16, 12, 14, 19 .....	Wind west.
" 17	Ditto	8	18, 22, 14, 16, 12, 11, 11, 10, .....	West.
" 18	Ditto	7	12, 14, 25, 16, 11, 12, 18 .....	East wind.
" 19	Brown .....	4	16, 19, 11, 12 .....	Heavy rain all day, east wind.
" 20	Ditto	5	14, 17, 12, 12, 11 .....	Wind west.
" 21	Gray .....	4	20, 12, 17, 16 .....	West.
" 22	—	—	—	River discoloured; gave up.

Although all persons up in the statistics of the defunct Irish Encumbered Estates Court are acquainted with the fact mentioned by the writer in the following extract, we doubt whether it is generally known in this country:

It is a remarkable fact, not, as we recollect, noticed by him or by recent essayists on the same theme, that in the consolidation of farms consequent upon the emigration of thousands of small holders, it is the Irish farmer, the true-born Celt, who has reaped benefit, and not a stranger. The English and Scotch settlers—of whose intrusion, as some still would call it, so much has been made for political purposes—reach after all but a small number. It may be affirmed that the total of non-Irish farmers among our people, introduced during the existence of the Encumbered Estates Courts and the prevalence of emigration, does not much exceed nine hundred; and these bear a small proportion to the number of those Irishmen who have acquired additional land, often in no inconsiderable quantity either, from the departure of their neighbours to America. The wealth and stability resulting from this most natural and salutary revolution—for such its extent entitles it to be considered—have fallen to the lot chiefly of the Irish race, the children of the old inhabitants. It is they who have been elevated and enriched by the sweeping off of their miserable fellow-countrymen. There is no foundation whatever for the complaint that the Irish soil is passing from Irish hands. That is an entirely erroneous description of what has occurred within the past eight or ten years. It would be more correct to say that the Irish soil has, during this period, become so consolidated in Irish hands, that there is at this moment less likelihood of its being taken from the native race than at any previous period.

"A Gossip on Eating" is a very amusing paper; and the first three chapters of "The House by the Churchyard" are promising.

## EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

### EDUCATION.

*Elements of the German Language.* By FRIEDRICH OTTO FROMMELING, German Master at the City of London School. First Part. London: David Nutt. 1861. pp. 63.

*Manual of German Conversation; or, Vade Mecum for English Travellers.* By FRANZ AHN, Ph.D., and English Assistants. London: Trübner and Co., and David Nutt. 1861. pp. 159.

*German Examination Papers: Two Hundred and Two Questions on the essential parts of the German Grammar and Literature, with a copious Selection of Examination Papers set in German, to Candidates for the Staff College, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, for direct Commissions in the Army, &c. &c.* By C. RÜHLE, German Master at Dr. Bridgman's Military School, Woolwich. pp. 98.

DESPITE THE GRAMMARS, Dictionaries, and other aids to the study of German, which are daily being issued from the press, it cannot be doubted that an accurate knowledge of that language is confined to a comparatively few Englishmen, most of whom have acquired it while residing on the Continent. Last week

we remarked that at the largest and wealthiest endowed school in England—Christ's Hospital—German is altogether ignored. We learn now, that at the meeting at Manchester last Monday, presided over by the Bishop of the diocese, for the presentation of prizes and certificates to the successful candidates in the Oxford local examination of last May, it was stated that of those examined in the Manchester centre, only one had passed in German; French, on the other hand, had found many successful students. We need not here enlarge upon the noble field of literature which a knowledge of the German tongue throws open to every one; nor speculate how far an absence of that knowledge tends to keep up an irritation—we hope but a passing one—between Germany and England, through many of our travelling countrymen. Certainly it is not creditable to the intellect and education of England that German should be an unknown tongue to ninety-nine-hundredths of those who are called educated. We willingly, therefore, welcome any volume which may tend to do away with this reproach. Of the works on our list, the first is quite elementary, and complete in itself, so far as it goes, that is to say, it may be studied without the aid of any other book. It appears to us to be about as



simple and concise as such a book can well be, and we think there is nothing in it to frighten the veriest tiro.

The title of the second work on our list explains itself. It is a convenient little manual, though naturally its contents are not always of the newest. It has, however, this advantage, that the English assistants who have aided Dr. Ahn in its composition, are likely to know what their countrymen may need in their peregrinations.

The title-page of the third book so fully explains itself as to render it needless for us to do more than quote it. We should suppose it likely to be of very considerable service to German teachers, not only as supplying them with matter for private examination of their pupils, but also as giving them hints as to what students are liable to be called upon to do during a public examination.

*The New Speaker. With an Essay on Elocution.* By JOHN CONNERY. (Saunders, Otley, and Co. 1861. pp. 395.)—The most remarkable point about this volume is the very excellent introductory lecture on elocution, which enters, at very considerable length and with great clearness, into the minutiae required for making a good public speaker. It tells the would-be orator how he must use his hands, arms, head, and eyes, as well as his tongue. Some of the directions given seem to us both novel and suggestive. The extracts are for the most part very well chosen, and Mr. Connery has culled many of them from the latest and best portions of our English literature. Some old friends we recognize from "Enfield," such as "My name is Norval"; Pitt's reply (or rather Johnson's) to Horace Walpole, Curran's apostrophe to Liberty, The Address of the Scythian Ambassador to Alexander. We should have been better pleased had these worthies been allowed to remain in honourable retirement. They have done their duty long ago, and like the gladiators of old, they are now entitled to their dismissal from the schoolboy arena. Still Mr. Connery's book is a valuable one indeed, his essay on elocution alone would make it such.

ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR, Treasurer of the National Society, has addressed a circular to the councils of all the training institutions in union with the society, submitting the following questions: "1. What change in the studies of the college will be rendered necessary in case the revised code is brought into operation? 2. To what extent is the income of the college likely to be diminished? 3. From what sources, if any, does the council expect the deficiency to be supplied?" The Archdeacon adds: "The Finance Committee are desirous to obtain full information as to the probable effect of the new code on the training institutions in union with the society preparatory to the meeting of the general committee on the 6th November."

Mr. H. J. Chaytor, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of the Grammar-school, Sudbury, which is to be opened after Christmas; the Rev. Theodore W. James, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford, to the Vice-Principalship of the Lansdown and Bath Proprietary College.

The excitement among schoolmasters touching the Educational Minute seems to have subsided considerably since the news has arrived that its operation has been postponed until the 1st of April, 1862. That particular date seems to us a very suitable one for inaugurating the new system.

Mr. Frederick Stewart, M.A., of the University of Aberdeen, has been selected by the Bishop of Victoria from the candidates nominated, from the Universities of London, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, for appointment to the Head Mastership and Inspectorship of Schools at Hong-Kong. The post is worth 500*l.* per annum and a house—a salary which, as Hong-Kong is a very expensive place, was not likely to attract a very large number of candidates; each of whom, moreover, was ineligible if he had exceeded the age of twenty-five years.

Viscount Palmerston, M.P., has consented to distribute the certificates to the successful candidates in the late Oxford local examination, at a public meeting which is to be held at the Carlton Arms, Southampton, on Friday, October 11. The chair will be taken at three o'clock by the Mayor of Southampton.

Bishop Baring has written to the *Times*, denying the truth of a statement copied into that journal from the *Morning Post*, that, on bidding farewell to his clergy at Gloucester, he had informed them that he was a "party bishop," and had expressed "a hope that they would get on better with their new bishop than they had with himself; and that the bishop-elect would do his best to keep in with and please all parties." To us the paragraph in question bore falsehood on the face of it. A spiteful letter from an anonymous writer has since appeared in the *Morning Post*, reiterating the assertion that Bishop Baring showed much party-spirit during his sway as Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes: "A letter from Cracow to a Vienna paper says that the civil and military Governor, Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, has sent a circular to the heads of the Galician grammar schools, by which they are required to observe the political bearing of their scholars, and to take their measures accordingly. The same singular office is also to be imposed on the teachers. It appears that some strange appointments have lately been made at the Polish Grammar School at Cracow. Three foreigners, a German, a Ruthenian, and a Bohemian, were substituted for three teachers who were much beloved by the pupils. This is taken to stand in a certain connexion with the circular referred to, and it is said that Deputy Count Potocki proposes addressing a question to M. Schmerling with respect to these matters—to the circular, that is to say, and also to the changes of teachers, which seem to affect the character of a Polish educational establishment hitherto borne by the Cracow Gymnasium. The idea of setting the teachers in a public school to act as spies upon the political tendencies of the boys seem rather a novel and ingenious one. Such little traits are interesting to observe on the part of the Government of a country, the constitutional liberties and guarantees of which are, according to Mr. Roebuck, quite equal to those of England."

*Oxford.*—There will be an election of four Scholars at Queen's College, on Thursday, Oct. 10. The scholarships are of the annual value of 75*l.*, tenable for five years. In one of them knowledge of mathematics and physical science will be especially regarded. They are open to all candidates under the age of twenty years, without respect to place of birth. Candidates are requested to call on the Provost with testimonials on this day, Oct. 5, between the hours of two and four p.m., or nine and ten p.m.

On Saturday, the 19th of October, there will be an election in Exeter College to three scholarships, two of the value of 70*l.*, and one of the value of 50*l.* per annum, tenable for five years. Candidates must be members of the Church of England, and under twenty years of age, and if born in the diocese of Exeter, or educated in any school therein for the last three years, have a prior claim to the scholarship of 50*l.* per annum, provided that in the judgment of the electors they are qualified to be Scholars of the College. There will be at the same time an election to four Exhibitions, restricted to persons in need of assistance at the University. The sons of clergymen resident in Somerset or Devon have a prior claim to one, and persons born in Devonshire, or educated for the last three years in any school therein, have a prior claim to another of the Exhibitions. Further information may be obtained from the Rector. Candidates are desired to call on him on the evening of the 14th of October.

In a Convocation to be holden on Monday next, the 7th inst., at two o'clock, letters from the Chancellor, nominating the Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year, will be communicated to the House.

*Cambridge.*—At a congregation held last Tuesday, the undermentioned degrees were conferred: M.A.: Norman Carew, St. Peter's College; William Brooks, Sidney Sussex College. B.A.: Michael Hopton, Trinity College; Edmund Randall, M.A., Oxon, was admitted *ad eundem*. Proctors: The Rev. Wm. Emery, B.D., of Corpus Christi College, and the Rev. John Hays, M.A., of Christ College, were appointed Proctors for the ensuing academical year. Messrs. Emery and Hays have both, we believe, previously held the office of Pro-rector.

The intended entertainment by St. Catherine's College to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester, has been postponed for the present, in consequence of the indisposition of his Lordship. Dr. Philpott's resignation of the Mastership, and the consequent election of his successor is also postponed.

The Hulsean Professorship is now vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter, Dr. Ellicott. The election of a person to fill the office will take place at Magdalene-lodge on Saturday, the 26th of October, at ten o'clock in the morning. All candidates for election to the said professorship are requested to communicate with the Vice-chancellor on or before Wednesday, the 23rd inst. The electors are the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity College, the Master of St. John's College, and the Lady Margaret's, Regius, and Norrisian Professors of Divinity.

The Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity purposes to lecture in the Art's School, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, of the present term, at eleven a.m., commencing on Thursday, October 31. Subject: "The Book of Numbers, and the First Twelve Chapters of Isaiah, with special reference to the Septuagint Version." Students who wish to attend with a view to the theological examination are requested to enter their names, with the letter (C) attached, at Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co.'s.

The Hindustani teacher's lecture hours will be between ten and one o'clock daily, during term time, at his rooms in St. Catherine's College, commencing on October 10. Gentlemen desirous of attending are requested to communicate with Major Stephen.

The Rev. James Mowat, B.A., bracketed 15th Wrangler, and 12th in the second class of the Classical Tripos, 1858, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, and Head Mathematical Master of Ipswich School, has been appointed to the Mathematical Lectureship of Sidney Sussex College.

The *Cambridge Independent* says: "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected in Cambridge some time next week for the purpose of resuming his academical career in this University. His Royal Highness's residence will be continued at Madingley Hall, and we understand that the same attendants will accompany him. There are already 171 Freshmen entered at Trinity College (of which his Royal Highness is a member), for the October term. About sixty have been entered for St. John's College, and the smaller colleges have likewise good entries, with one or two exceptions."

*Apropos* of the remarks in our last number touching the subject of encouraging elocution at our Universities, we have received a letter informing us that one college in Cambridge has instituted a lectureship of elocution. Of this fact we were quite aware when we insisted that the University of Cambridge does nothing to encourage the study of elocution. We do not know how far the college in question obliges its students, or whether it obliges them at all, to attend such lectures; but, of course, its rules have no effect whatever upon those of other colleges. It has certainly set a good example, but, we repeat, the University, as such, does not give the slightest encouragement to the study of elocution—a study now indispensable to every young man who designs to try and make a mark in the world.

At the opening of the session of the University College on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at three o'clock, the introductory lecture will be delivered by Professor Cassall, LL.D. Subject: The Study of Modern Languages and Literature in England.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—On Monday evening Mr. Alfred Mellon departed from his original plan, and, instead of the mixed programme to suit and gratify all tastes, Mendelssohn's great oratorio, "Elijah," claimed the attention of the audience for the whole evening. We much question whether this movement is one

in the right direction. In the first place, "Elijah" is still a difficult work to be performed well, except by the aid of highly-finished chorus singers, of which but very few graced Mr. Mellon's orchestra. It would, we admit, require a large outlay to get a sufficient number of chorists competent to the task together; but surely it would be far preferable to risk capital, and ensure an efficient performance, than to accept petty kindnesses and damage a well-earned reputation. "Elijah" also demands that its principal performers should be of a high order, or, in at least a score of instances, the composer will be seriously imperilled. The double quartet "For he shall give his angels," so rich in all the devices and contrivances of harmonization upon a theme of great eloquence and tenderness, went for nothing. So also the charming quartet, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord," usually wished for twice, was so ineffectively done that scarcely a hand or foot was moved in its favour, although the audience was numerous, and none of those bans were laid upon demonstrations of approval, which are so much the rule elsewhere. Mr. Vernon Rigby sang "If with all your hearts," sufficiently well to claim general silence; but it was quite evident that the new tenor has almost everything to learn before he attains a leading position. The duet, "Lord, bow thine ear," got so painfully out of order, that no one believed that the voices of the ladies were

formed, as notes of music are,  
For one another, though dissimilar.

Mr. Thomas, the principal basso, in two or three instances, over-sang himself, and the choruses from beginning to end were aught but satisfactory to the attentive and thoughtful listener. The concert on the following evening brought an old favourite (Miss Poole) again into notice. Although she introduced nothing claiming special remark on the ground of novelty, yet her ancient ditties seemed to revive the glories of the past. Herr Pollitzer, a violinist of "mark and likelihood," performed a fantasia on melodies from "Lucia"—including the "Sulla Tomba"—which was received as it deserved, with general approval. Spohr and Weber were the composers honoured specially on Wednesday evening. The Concertstück of the latter assigned to Mr. George Russell; a song of Spohr's with clarinet obligato (Mr. Lazarus), "The Bird and the Maiden," sung by Mlle. Parepa, and two movements from "The Power of Sound" (referred to in our last), may be cited among the prominent and most interesting features of the "classical" division, named in the programme as belonging to Part I. The concluding portion was all life and activity, taking its rise in "Sunny Climes," with "The Young Recruit," and moving onward accompanied by a Ratanaplan polka and a Blondin galop.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The attractions of Saturday were not very great, and a scant audience was the consequence. Not that a more tempting bill of fare would have ensured a thronged company, for the town appears to have been so surfeited during even the latter portion of the summer season, that the musical palate requires time before it can regain its wonted tone. The programme of the 28th ult. was made up of pieces varying widely in their order of merit. Balfe's overture to the "Siege of Rochelle," Meyerbeer's march "Aux Flambeaux," an air with variations for flute, Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," were the chief selections for the orchestra. One Master Oscar Beringer played a fantasia on the pianoforte. The subject was traced to "Marta," and was ornamented in a variety of ways by Herr Kuhe, in order to suit young pianists ambitious of showing the amount of digital dexterity possessed. Miss Eleanor Armstrong, a young lady gradually rising into repute, essayed an aria from "Traviata," and an English song of deserved popularity, entitled, "The beating of my own heart." Miss J. Wells sang "My lodging is on the cold ground," in a manner that enlisted the most marked attention, which was also followed by pretty general manifestations of approval. This lady, one of the London Glee and Madrigal Union, lent material assistance to some of the concerted music selected for the occasion.

**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—Among the instructive and interesting entertainments at this place is a recently introduced musical one, entitled "The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle," in which Mr. Cooper sustains an essential part. He is assisted by two young ladies, Miss Grace Barron and Miss Amelia Talma. It is hardly necessary to state that this trio are quite capable of affording as much gratification in the peculiar walk of the art they have committed themselves to, as any who have previously figured on the same arena. Two still more youthful musicians than either of the above—Master Aldridge, a flautist, and Master Jefferys, a pianist—astonish not merely the very young portion of the auditory, but children of a larger growth, by the attainments made on their respective instruments.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

**THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE** opened this day week with the performance, for the first time before a London audience, of Mr. John Brougham's comedy, "Playing with Fire," a comedy which, originally imported from America, had already received the favourable suffrages of crowded houses in our great English metropolis of cotton. The verdict of the theatre goers of Manchester has now been heartily ratified by a London audience. Mr. John Brougham, we may add, like Mr. Dion Boucicault, sustains the principal character in his own piece. The piece was, as might be expected from the previous reputation of the Princess's Theatre, very tastefully put on the stage.

On the same evening, a new extravaganza, abounding in puns and parodies, and written by that fertile playwright, Mr. Henry Byron, was produced at the Strand Theatre. Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris"

supplied the materials for the drama in question. The principal characters in the piece were well sustained by Miss Fanny Josephs as *Esmeralda*, Mrs. Rogers (*Claude Frollo*), Miss Bufton (*Phabus*), Marie Wilton (*Pierre Gringoire*), and Miss Kate Carson (*Fleur de Lys*). Mr. Clarke made a capital *Quasimodo*, and Mr. E. Danvers did equally well in the humbler rôle of goat. We ourselves are not over-enamoured of that ingenuity which expends itself on distorting words into all kinds of puns, good, bad, and indifferent. Admirers, however, of this art will seldom find it in greater perfection than from the pen of Mr. Byron, and that it has many admirers we feel assured from the hearty applause given by the audience on Saturday last. At the conclusion of the piece Mr. Byron was called before the curtain.

On Monday evening Mr. Edwin Booth made his first appearance in this country as *Shylock*, in the "Merchant of Venice." His voice, manner, and countenance are all in his favour, and he was very well received by a crowded house. Our own impression, formed somewhat hastily perhaps, is that he is a pleasing, painstaking actor, not destined, however, to fill up any particularly important vacancy in the world of tragedy.

Mrs. Bowers, the American actress, who originally appeared at the Sadler's Wells Theatre, is now playing at the Lyceum Theatre, in the character of *Geraldine D'Arcy*, in Mr. Falconer's comedy of "Woman; or, Love against the World," formerly taken by Mrs. Charles Young. We prefer our countrywoman to the American lady, who, however, sustains her part with considerable intelligence.

It is said that Messrs. Sanger are in treaty with Mr. Batty for a lease of Astley's Amphitheatre, and, if satisfactorily concluded, will commence the season early in November.

A letter from Venice in the Trieste journal says that a musician of that place has discovered a prodigy for which there is probably no precedent—a singer, that is to say, who is at once a bass, a baritone, and a tenor. The discoverer was on his way to Rovigo, when he paused to rest in a country inn. Suddenly, in an adjacent room, he heard a splendid bass voice sing Silva's aria out of "Ernani." That at an end, a sonorous baritone struck up the well-known "Lo vedrem o veglio audace." The listener was still lost in admiration of the beauty of these two voices, when a high ringing tenor made itself heard, and sang, with great range of voice, Edgar's closing air in "Lucia." The delighted musician could not restrain his enthusiasm, and hurried into the adjoining room to thank the gifted trio, when, to his astonishment, he found the apartment occupied only by one young man, who declared that he himself had sung all three airs. Put to the test, it proved that he spoke the truth, and that the singer possessed the extraordinary range from the low D to the high C, all full and beautiful chest notes. It is thought possible that the professor may persuade this vocal Ceresus, who is the son of well-to-do-citizens, to devote himself to the stage. The story has a somewhat apocryphal air, and we give it for what it is worth.

On Tuesday afternoon last the Norfolk and Suffolk Church Choral Association celebrated its second anniversary festival in Norwich Cathedral. In establishing the association, the promoters followed an example set them by several other neighbouring dioceses, Peterborough and Ely Cathedrals having each witnessed this year choral festivals on a grand scale. The object of the movement is to create an active and intelligent appreciation and knowledge of parochial psalmody, more especially in the rural districts, and to render, as far as possible, the public worship of the Church of England more animated and attractive, while at the same time due regard is paid to the simplicity of Protestantism. Norwich Cathedral Choir has, under the careful tuition and superintendence of Dr. Buck, the organist, attained a certain celebrity in the eastern district, and on Tuesday, when the venerable fabric reverberated with "many voices," the effect was more imposing than ever. The anniversary proved that the society was making steady progress with its interesting work.

On Tuesday week Mr. William Farren died at his residence in Brompton-square, having reached the ripe old age of seventy-five. As long ago as May 1848, he was seized with a fit which terminated in paralysis, while playing the part of *Old Parr* at the Haymarket Theatre. It would perhaps have been better for Mr. Farren's reputation had he taken this very unmistakable warning in time, and bidden adieu to his profession for ever. His was no *cruda viridisque senectus*. For ten years longer, however, he remained a public servant, a shadow almost of what he had once been when acting *Lord Ogleby* or *Sir Peter Teazle* in his prime. He has so long been ailing that death may, in his case, be considered as conferring a happy relief from suffering.

M. Blondin's engagement at the Crystal Palace approaches its termination. Advantage will be taken of the fine weather which so generally prevails in England in October to give a few more of his extraordinary representations at the Palace; but as, of course, the chance of unfavourable days is now much greater than during the summer months, those desirous of witnessing his astonishing feats on the long rope should avail themselves of the first fine day at command. Besides the twenty-six ascents which Blondin has made at the Crystal Palace during the four months he has been in England, he has made between fifty and sixty other ascents in various parts of the country. It has been estimated that above a million and a half of persons have attended his representations, who have paid more than 50,000*l.* for admission to the various places of public resort at which he has appeared. M. Blondin's benefit will take place at the Crystal Palace on Monday next. There will be two ascents, one at three o'clock, in the Centre Transept, and the second at dark, over the fountains—the long rope being brilliantly illuminated with various coloured fires, Blondin discharging from his Niagara wheelbarrow a brilliant display of fireworks. The attendances generally at the Crystal Palace have been considerably larger this year than in former years; up to the end of September they had exceeded one million and a half in eleven months. Tietjens, Giuglini, and other Italian vocalists, commence a series of concerts on Saturday, 12th October.

Among odds and ends of stage gossip, says a weekly contemporary, we find it is said that the Parisians cannot make out the title "The Colleen Bawn." They fancy it is the bad French of the author which has made him muddle it, and, having tried their hand at a trans-



lation, have got out that it should be "Mlle. Colline la Bonne" (the wet-nurse). It is also reported that Meyerbeer, who can turn anything into music, has proposed to make an opera out of Moliere's "Tartuffe." We can conceive only one character more grotesque than that of a singing *Mawworm*, a singing *Pecksniff*.

The *Tuscan Monitor* of the 22nd gives a full description of the funeral procession which attended the corpse of the great tragic poet, G. B. Niccolini, to the grave. It took place by torchlight, and was composed of representatives from every part of Italy. The corners of the pall were held by Marquis Bartolommei, Gonfaloniere of Florence; the Abbé Lambruschini, senator; Prince Ferdinand Strozzi, President of the Academy of Fine Arts; and the Chevalier Brunone Bianchi, Pro-Secretary of the Academy of La Crusca. The Municipal Council, Marquis Ridolphi, President of the Exhibition, the Professors of the Faculties, and other distinguished personages immediately followed the hearse, and the streets through which the procession passed were lined with national guards. At the church of Santa Croce, where the last funeral rites were performed, Professor Atto Vanucci read an appropriate speech.

#### ART AND ARTISTS.

SOME IMPORTANT PICTURES by Landseer are now on view, preliminary to their being engraved, at Messrs. Hayward and Leggett's in Cornhill: namely, "Taming the Shrew" (Miss Gilbert and the Mare), exhibited at the Academy last season; "The Hunted Stag"—one of the artist's most poetic compositions; "Crossing the Brook;" and "The Maid and the Magpie." It is with some wonder one realises the fact that pictures so celebrated and popular as the last two have not previously been engraved. At the same gallery may also be seen an earlier example of Landseer's peculiar mastery—a portrait of Chantrey's favourite dog, with accessories wonderfully painted, almost reminding one of Snyders in breadth of treatment and depth of tone.

The late Mr. Plint's interesting collection of modern English pictures, will probably be publicly exhibited in London during the winter; after which they will, early in the season, pass under the auctioneer's hammer.

The National Gallery (on the recent additions to which a literary contemporary last week devoted a seasonable notice) is closed "during the alterations"—by which is meant the warehousing of the Turner pictures, and the consequent upsetting of all the elaborate new arrangements of last season. This makes two autumns running during which the doors of the Gallery have been shut in the public's face.

On Monday week next (the 14th) Mr. Platon will open an exhibition at Messrs. Hayward and Leggett's Gallery, 28, Cornhill, of his remaining stock of pictures; his last exhibition of the kind—the speculation into which he has entered in regard to Mr. Frith's "Railway-station" tasking all his resources. The latter picture, by the way, is to be completed by March next—if the Fates prove kind.

The sketching meetings at the Langham Chambers School will recommence on Friday next, the 11th.

On Wednesday last, the casting of a colossal bronze statue of Sir John Franklin, took place at the Grove Foundry, Southwark. The statue is to be erected on a granite pedestal, in the front of the Town Hall, at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, the Arctic hero's birth-place, and is the result of a public subscription of the inhabitants of that town. The statue is from the hands of Mr. C. Bacon, the sculptor of the Mendelssohn statue, in the Crystal Palace Gardens. It represents the hero standing, one hand holding a telescope, the other resting on the anchor, which, quite needlessly (the material being bronze) supports the figure. As a likeness, the figure is said to satisfy Lady Franklin, Mrs. Booth, Sir Roderick Murchison, and other friends and relatives of the honest sailor.

English admirers of Nathaniel Hawthorne, one of the best of Yankee novelists, are getting up subscriptions towards presenting him with a testimonial, taking the form of a marble medallion portrait of him, by Mr. Edward Kuntz. Guinea subscribers will be entitled to a plaster cast of the medallion.

A monument to Bishop Hooper is being erected at Gloucester, the design of which, supplied by a local architectural firm, cannot have very severely tasked the author's inventive powers—it being simply a copy of the Martyr's Memorial at Oxford, with the substitution of one figure (the Bishop) for four.

A correspondent of the *Builder* calls attention to a piece of clerical Vandalism recently perpetrated at Kingston-on-Thames. The vicar of the church of St. Andrew has had the ancient rood-screen removed, "under the wanton pretext that it obstructed the view of the chancel and the lantern, which said lantern he has disfigured by painting the mortar-lines black, which gives it a most ridiculous appearance."

The Committee of the Guards Memorial, in Waterloo-place, have abandoned interference with the aesthetic department of the business, and now leave Mr. Bell at liberty to complete the monument according to his original design. Further bronze decorations will be added to the sides of the pedestal, and further portions of a decorative trophy at the rear; the net result of all which will be to connect the whole mass, and reduce the apparent size of the pedestal, which now dwarfs the figure of Honour. The monument will be completed, it is hoped, by the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1862.

At Fontainebleau, in the Court of the Imperial Veneri, on one side of the entrance to Baron Lambert's residence, a fresco has been executed, representing the head huntsman Lafeuille on horseback. It is painted by M. Martinus Kuytenbrouwer, at the Emperor's order, in emulation of the frescoes of Pompeii, and of the imitations thereof executed at Potsdam some twenty years ago, and which still stand.

There will be a distinct official Fine Arts Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1862; uniform in size and price (a shilling) with the Industrial Catalogue, and of which the first edition will consist of 250,000 copies.

Mr. Bell has completed two important works for the International Exhibition of 1862: a colossal bronze statue (10 ft. high), now being cast at the Colebrookdale Foundry, of Cromwell; and a life-size statue of Chantrey in his studio.

The excavations on the site of Chertsey Abbey have laid bare the foundations of the east end of the church and of part of the cloisters. Fragments of sculpture and encaustic tiles have been found in considerable number. These are now being exhibited to the public, who are admitted to view the excavations this day (Saturday).

On Thursday, the 26th ult., the collection of modern English pictures, water-colour drawings, and sculpture of Mr. H. N. Pedder, of Whinfield-villa, Ashton-on-Ribble, was sold at Preston by Mr. John Barton, the same auctioneer who sold Wordsworth's library at Rydal Mount last year. The total proceeds of the sale were 2020*l.* 6*s.* We give the prices realised by a few of the more noticeable items. *Oil Pictures.*—E. W. Cooke, A.R.A.: The Armenian Convent in the Lagoon of Venice, Evening; 18 in. by 10½ in.; 39*l.* 18*s.* F. Hardy and G. B. O'Neil: The Wearied Gamekeeper Napping in his Chimney Nook; the interior and accessories by the first-named artist, the figures by the latter; 18 in. by 12 in.; 52*l.* 10*s.* Thomas Creswick, R.A.: Mountain Pass, Ullswater, Westmoreland; 10½ in. by 11 in.; 24 *gs.* George Chambers, 1839: View of Scarborough from the Sea—a Stiff Breeze, Vessels labouring, &c.; 18 in. by 13 in.; 21 *gs.* David Cox: Summer Morning, Vale of Dolwyddelan; 21 in. by 14½ in.; 31*l.* 10*s.* J. B. Pyne: Murata, Campagna di Roma; 12½ in. by 8½ in.; 21*l.* 10*s.* C. R. Leslie, R.A.: Robinson Crusoe Reading the Bible. The original of the well-known engraving, entitled "The Bread of Life;" 15½ in. by 19½ in.; 126*l.* E. M. Ward, R.A.: Dr. Johnson in the Anti-room at Lord Chesterfield's Town Mansion; 14½ in. by 12 in.; 163*l.* 16*s.* F. P. Poole, R.A.: Scene from the "Tempest"—Prospero, Miranda, Ferdinand, and Caliban; 21 in. by 26½ in.; 75*l.* 12*s.* William Etty, R.A.: A Naiade; 21 in. by 26 in.; 31*l.* 10*s.* T. S. Cooper, A.R.A.: 1854: Cattle and Sheep, Canterbury Meadows; 36 in. by 21½ in.; 95 *gs.* *Sculpture.*—W. C. Marshall, R.A., 1851: Female Head—white marble; life size; 27*l.* 6*s.* W. C. Marshall, R.A., and Joseph Durham, 1852: Female Head—white marble; life size; 27*l.* 6*s.* *Water-Colour Drawings.*—Copley Fielding, 1844: Landscape; Distant Country; Road with Fallen Timber, and figures in foreground; 23 in. by 14 in.; 26½ *gs.* David Cox: Rocks and Aged Oak; Open Country, background; 15½ in. by 10½ in.; 21 *gs.* J. Herbert: A Squall at Sea; Vessels tossing in wild disorder; 20½ in. by 9 in.; 15 *gs.* David Cox: Sherwood Forest; Nottingham Castle in the distance; an aged Oak and Peasant in the foreground; 30½ in. by 25½ in.; 104*l.* View in Cumberland; A richly-wooded Landscape; Foreground with Cattle, &c.; Naworth Castle in the middle distance, and an extensive Plain beyond; 18½ in. by 13½ in.; 45*l.* 3*s.* F. W. Topham: Resting on the Road; a rustic maiden carrying a chubby sleeping infant brother; 10½ in. by 13½ in.; 33*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Frederick Taylor: "Give us a Bite"—a Highland Laddie taking rest and food after a successful morning's chase; 20 in. by 15 in.; 50 *gs.* J. J. Jenkins, 1857: A Heather Belle; 15½ in. by 17½ in.; 21*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* W. Hunt: Hawthorn Blossom; Nest and Eggs of Hedge Sparrow, &c.; 10½ in. by 7½ in.; 52 *gs.* J. B. Pyne, 1853: A View in Italy; 21 in. by 14½ in.; 26 *gs.* S. Prout: Strasburg; 10½ in. by 15 in.; 23 *gs.* Copley Fielding: Scarborough Castle; A Marine View, with fresh breeze, &c.; 12 in. by 11½ in.; 37 *gs.* Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.: Coast Scene, Figures, &c.; 17½ in. by 11½ in.; 21 *gs.* George Cattermole: West Bow, Edinburgh, &c.; 6½ in. by 10 in.; 23 *gs.* S. Prout: Market-place, Rouen; 21 in. by 28½ in.; 48 *gs.* S. Palmer: View on the Bay of —; Wood, Cattle, Figure, Buildings, &c.; rich in colour and lovely in effect; 20½ in. by 13½ in.; 20 *gs.*

#### MISCELLANEA.

LAST TUESDAY EVENING Mr. Spurgeon delivered a lecture on the gorilla to a crowded audience, in the Tabernacle at Newington. Mr. Layard, M.P., presided. Both Mr. Layard and Mr. Spurgeon expressed their fullest belief in M. du Chaillu's integrity. The latter speaker referred specially to the several criticisms on Mr. R. B. Walker's letter which were adverse to M. du Chaillu's book, and said he could see nothing whatever in them contradictory to that book. These remarks were received with cheers by the audience.

The American papers of the latest date are full of an account of a terrible accident which took place at the Continental Theatre, in Walnut-street, Philadelphia, on the night of the 14th of last month, when six ballet girls were burned to death, and several others injured. The piece under representation was Shakespeare's "Tempest," and more than 1500 persons constituted the audience. The first act went forward without interruption, and the dancers were busily preparing in the dressing-room to appear in the ballet at the opening of act second. *Prospero* was about retiring from the stage, when the audience perceived several men, apparently stage carpenters, running backwards and forwards in their shirt sleeves. Directly afterwards those adjacent to the stage saw a young lady, all on fire, run hurriedly to the side scenes, and at the same time a succession of piercing screams from imperceptible localities brought half the audience to their feet. It appears that Miss Cecilia Gale, one of four sisters of English birth, was about robing herself in ballet costume. She stood upon a settee to reach her dress, and somehow flung it into a jet of gas, when it was instantly ignited. Before the young lady could recover from her fright her clothing was all ablaze, and her sisters and several of the ballet girls from an adjoining dressing-room, rushing up to assist her, were in turn set on fire. About a dozen of these helpless girls were thus burning at once, and the fire ran over their gauze and among their underclothes, making fast to the close leggings, or "tights," and literally burning to the bone. Their screams were thrilling, and no scenes of horrors that the stage ever witnessed may be compared to the terrible picture behind the scenes, where the fire from the burning dresses blazed up to the ceiling. Miss Cecilia Gale, writhing and still in flames, darted down the stairs as stated, and was caught by Mr. Bayard, a stage carpenter, who at once

tore up the sea cloth—a sheet of canvas used to make waves—and wrapped it round her. He was much burned while doing this. The young lady was removed to the hospital soon afterwards. Several girls leaped into the street through the second story windows, and Miss Hannah Gale, already badly burned, fell upon the pavement, bruising her back and head very severely. Up to six o'clock on the evening of the 16th, six of the sufferers had died. Their names are Hannah Gale, Anna McBride, Anne Phillips, Mary Herman, Phoebe Forbes, and Abeona Gale. Several other persons sustained injuries more or less serious. The audience, so soon as the first excitement had somewhat subsided, were addressed by Mr. Wheatley, the manager of the theatre, and told to vacate the house without unnecessary confusion. A number of ladies fainted on retiring, and there was a great deal of trepidation and alarm in the hall and lobbies. A letter written next day says: "Six of the sufferers had died up to six o'clock to-day. It is probable that two or three more will not survive. The coroner's inquest on the victims of the late accident at the Continental Theatre rendered a verdict exonerating manager Wheatley from all blame, he having used all precautions to prevent accidents."

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862 have received a communication stating that a commission has been appointed to represent the interest of exhibitors from the United States of America in the coming exhibition, consisting of the Hon. William Seward, Secretary of State; the Hon. Edward Everett, and several other distinguished gentlemen. Commissions have also been appointed at the undermentioned colonies; Barbadoes, Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P., Commissioner; Bermuda, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, President, and Henry Frederick Plow, Esq., Honorary Secretary; Nova Scotia, the Hon. Joseph Howe, Chairman, and R. G. Haliburton, Esq., Secretary; Prince Edward's Island, H. Haszard, Esq., Secretary.

## OBITUARY.

WE REGRET to have to announce the death of Mr. Arthur Smith, brother of the late Mr. Albert Smith, whom he has only survived some eighteen months. Mr. Arthur Smith had no small share in the success of his brother's entertainment at the Egyptian Hall. The careful management which made that place the best ventilated and generally the most comfortable lounge for visitors in the metropolis was altogether to be placed to his credit. So, too, with Mr. Dickens's readings; the business part of which was invariably, we believe, entrusted to his care. Mr. Smith was an angler of some little note, a member of the committee of the Thames Fisheries Preservation Society, and the author of a gossiping little volume called "The Thames Angler," which is in considerable vogue with the more ardent cockney fishermen of the metropolis. We need only add that Mr. Smith's kindness of heart and very agreeable manners made him a great favourite with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He had not at the time of his death completed his 37th year.

We also have to announce the death of the Rev. John William Cunningham, M.A., Vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and the oldest beneficed clergyman in the diocese of London. Mr. Cunningham was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1802, being the fifth wrangler, in the same year with Dr. Stanley, late Bishop of Norwich; Mr. Sutton, afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons; Viscount Canterbury; and Dr. Godfrey, late President of Queen's College, Cambridge. Having held various preferments in the Church, he was nominated by Lord Northwick to the vicarage of Harrow, which he has held up to the present time. The deceased gentleman was, we believe, the father of the energetic Secretary of King's College.

## THE

## BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' &amp; PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

"THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF M. DE TOCQUEVILLE," translated from the French by Mr. G. de Beaumont, with numerous additions to the original edition; "A History of Scottish Poetry from the Middle Ages to the close of the Seventeenth Century," by the late Dr. Irving, edited with a Memoir of Dr. Irving, and a Glossary by Dr. Carlyle, brother of Mr. Thomas Carlyle; "A Life of Sir Ralph Abercromby," by his son, Lord Dufferline; Mr. Charles Reade's four-volume novel of "The Cloister and the Hearth;" "The Stokesley Secret," by Miss Yonge; and "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey," by Mr. G. G. Scott and others, are six works which very hopefully open the new season. We have also "Said and Done," "Constance Dale," and "My Daughter Marjorie," three novels which await the dissection of the reviewer.

On Tuesday the *Times* made its appearance at threepence, and the *Morning Post*, *Herald*, and *Advertiser* followed suit. Those who maintained that the public would never enjoy the benefit of the remitted paper duty, and that it would be absorbed by the stationers, are so far confuted. Not only the paper duty, but far more than the duty, is given to the public by this action of the *Times*. The remitted tax is 1½d. on the pound of paper, but it takes four copies of the *Times* to make one pound of paper, and therefore the public receives a penny where the remitted taxation only amounts to 3-8ths of a penny. The *Times* is trying to overcome this loss by raising the price of its advertisements 50 per cent., but its contemporaries will scarcely be able to make ends meet in the same way. Their reduced prices are not likely to extend their circulation in the face of the active opposition of the penny press; and the regular readers of the *Post*, the *Herald*, and the *Advertiser*, would as certainly buy them at 4d. as at 3d. Take the *Morning Advertiser* as an instance; its circulation as the organ of the publishers is fixed and assured. Its change from 4d. to 3d. will neither extend its circulation nor increase its advertisements. Its daily issue is estimated at 6000, so, therefore, the penny it has remitted from its price, in order to run fair with the *Times*, involves a daily loss of 25l., a weekly of 150l., and a yearly of 7500l.; probably its entire profits! From this, of course, has to be deducted whatever gain may accrue from the lowered price of paper, but which at the most favourable estimate can scarcely reduce the loss to less than 5000l. per annum. No wonder the *Advertiser* looks with little favour on Mr. Gladstone's measure, and sees nothing but loss and disaster in the future. It seems to us that there was no necessity for the *Advertiser* reducing its price far beyond what any gain from cheaper paper can recompense.

There has been a considerable importation of foreign books during the present week; but the reason is obvious enough. Holders of orders were, in Mark-lane language, holding back until the opening of the ports. The 1st of October came, and has gone. One does not know exactly yet, whether it is to be marked in the bookseller's calendar with a white stone or a black one—perhaps with an oyster-shell, pearly white within, rough and russety without, leaving one doubtful whether to remember the day by a hecatomb of advertisements or an abstinence from every form of print and paper. It may depend upon the quality of the oyster, whether, as Theodore Hook said, it is a native or a "settler!"

We read in the newspapers that English commercial travellers had taken up their lodgings in Rouen and other places, waiting, with patterns in their valises, the dawn of the 1st October, in order to rush abroad and smother France with Manchester calicoes, and that other of our travellers were lurking in the neighbourhood of the Parisian Boulevards with samples of the wares of Sheffield and Birmingham. By this time they—the commercial travellers—may have convinced the French people that Manchester patterns are cheaper and better than Mulhausen, and that a Sheffield whittle cuts better, and is cheaper, than the best French blade. But, as far as we can learn, there have been no emissaries literary from the Latin Quarter or the Palais Royal to surprise us with a better quality of literature than we can export. We shall wait a week or two. It is now the time of vintage, and books may arrive with samples of Burgundy and Bordeaux.

For the present, then, we confine ourselves to note arrivals from Germany, and we take the books as we find them on the bookseller's counter. We have to announce then, the appearance of the third volume of Ranke's English History (*Englische Geschichte*) which brings us down to the death of Cromwell, whose character is ably summed up in the twelfth book, the whole of which is devoted to the Protectorate. His final chapter in this volume concludes with the anecdote of the curious scene which happened at Amsterdam, when the news arrived there of the great man's death. There was a temporary cessation of buying and selling, and people, especially youngsters, ran into the streets and began dancing to a vile chorus, "Der Teufel sei todt"—the Devil is dead. The second part of the fourth volume of Lassen's admirable work, "Indische Alterthumskunde" (*Indian Archaeology*), has also appeared, marked by vast learning and painstaking. But a work which will, no doubt, find a far larger circle of readers is, "Reisebriefe von Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy aus dem Jahren 1830 bis 1832" (Letters written by Mendelssohn during his Travels). They are dated from Rome, Vienna, Paris, and London, and chiefly addressed to his parents, show his affectionate nature, and how deeply he was devoted to his art. In the course of last year advertisements appeared in the newspapers abroad, begging those who had been favoured with letters from Mendelssohn to forward the originals, or copies, to Professor Droysen, or Paul Mendelssohn Bartholdy; and the present volume is the result—valuable as contributions to his biography, and valuable as showing the character of the man without disguise or affectation.

"Eine Seele nach dem Tode" is a translation from the Danish of the gifted Danish poet and writer Heiberg, who died in August 1860, by one of his admirers, F. A. Leo. The translation is a good one, as far as one can judge by a hasty perusal; and a short introduction speaks in well-merited terms of Heiberg as a *litterateur*.

The first volume of a curious collection of folklore has reached us. Such collections have of late years been German specialties. The present work is entitled "Volkthümliches aus Swaben," by Dr. Anton Birlinger. It is all about old creeds and superstitions which have not yet disappeared, about ghosts and witches and haunted castles, and about the poor devil who has been made to answer for more sins in legendary lore than perhaps he has ever been guilty of. Opening at random, we read: "When one is speaking of witches he must be



careful to say, "Dröck für d'Aara, dass d'Hex nix pairt!" If he neglects to repeat these words, the witch is sure to hear the evil that is said of her, and will take her revenge accordingly." In another part we are told how the devil helps young girls to sin; how he is served dirty tricks by the priests who bottle him up occasionally, and then about the thief's mirror. The person who can get hold of such a mirror can see what his wife is doing wherever she may be; and also what other people are doing, especially thieves, when a robbery is to be committed, and all that will subsequently happen. To have such a mirror you must buy a common one, and when midnight comes you must go to the grave where a rogue has been buried under the gallows-tree. The mirror must be laid upon the rogue's face, and brought away, at dead of night, three days afterwards. There are rules for curing cows and horses that may have been bewitched, and the best way to keep a witch from your house is to place the broom-handle downward against a wall. We cannot omit notice of an interesting work by the well-known Dr. A. Tholuck, entitled "Das Kirckliche Leben in 17en Jahrhunderte" (Ecclesiastical life in the 17th century). It gives a curious picture of manners in Protestant Germany and Switzerland at the time mentioned, the state of ecclesiastical doctrine, learning, and Church discipline, the state of the morals of the clergy, and that of those of the people. The picture is not very flattering. Under date 1687, for example, the pastor or parish priest of Riehn complains: "Drunkenness prevails to such a great degree, among both men and women, that the women, notwithstanding their promises, are not ashamed to go out in the streets in the broad daylight in a state of intoxication." Complaints of a graver character are brought against the young men and women of Riehn. It is curious to note the reaction which took place, both in Germany and England, about the same time, from the Puritanism of the Reformation. We can do no more than give the bare titles of two works which address themselves exclusively to the historian and classical scholar, viz. "Die Chronik des Cassiodorus Senator vom J. 519 n. Chr.," and "Ueber die Zeitfolge der Verordnungen Diocletians und seiner Mitregenten," both by the learned Th. Mommsen, who has strictly followed certain ancient manuscripts in editing these works.

CAPTAIN BURTON's account of his visit to the Mormons, under the title of "The City of the Saints," will be published immediately, with numerous illustrations, by Messrs. Longman and Co.

WARF AND WOLF; or, the Reminiscences of Doris Fletcher, a three volume novel by Holme Lee, is announced by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

PROFESSOR E. S. BEESLY, of University College, is preparing a System of History for the use of Schools, which Messrs. A. and C. Black will publish.

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG, illustrated, is announced by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons.

A BIOGRAPHY OF BARON RICASOLI, Prime Minister of Italy, is in preparation by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

A NEW VOLUME of West Highland Tales, by Mr. J. F. Campbell, is a highly agreeable announcement of Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas.

PROFESSOR M'COSH, of Belfast, has a volume in the press on "The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural," with especial reference to existing controversies.

MESSRS. WARD AND CO. have in the press "The Philosophy of the Divine Operation in the Redemption of Man," by Rev. Dr. Walker, an American, whose work on "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation" has enjoyed a very extensive circulation in this country.

THE NEW KORAN of the Pacifican Friendship, or Text-book of Turkish Reformers, in the Teaching and Example of their esteemed Master, Jaido Morata, will be published immediately by Mr. Manwaring.

MR. DAVID PAGE, whose popular geological writings enjoy universal favour, has an "Introductory Text-Book of Physical Geography" on hand.

THE ROMANCE OF A DULL LIFE is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co.

SHORT NOTES ON ST. JOHN'S GOSPEL, by the Rev. Henry Downing, intended for readers of the English version, will shortly be issued by Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker.

THE PROVERBS OF SCOTLAND, collected and arranged with notes explanatory and illustrative, and a copious glossary, by Mr. Alexander Hislop, bookseller, Glasgow, will be published in November by Messrs. Griffin, Bohn, and Co.

"THE EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISH SISTER OF CHARITY" is promised by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MR. PHILIP J. BAILEY, author of "Festus," leaves poetry for politics, being announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., as having produced a volume on "The International Policy of the Great Powers," which they will issue this month.

EDIPUS ON THE SPHINX OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY will be published shortly by Mr. Manwaring.

ESSAYS ON HISTORY AND ART, by Mr. R. H. Patterson, is announced by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons.

MR. CYRUS REDDING'S Memoirs of Misers, some time since announced by Mr. Skeet, will, it is likely, appear in the course of a month or six weeks.

PAUL DUNCAN'S "Little by Little; or, the Cruise of the 'Flyaway,'" a book for the little people, will be issued by Messrs. S. Low, Son, and Co. next week.

MOST OF THE SCOTTISH county newspapers, published at 4d. and 3d. have struck off the half-penny this week, and will now appear at 4d. and 3d.

MR. LASCELLES WRAXALL has a novel nearly ready, which Mr. Skeet will publish.

A LIFE OF THE LATE REV. DR. JAMES ROBERTSON, Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in Edinburgh University, by the Rev. James Charteris, is announced by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons.

"THE GARDEN ORACLE AND ECONOMIC YEAR BOOK," for 1862, is announced by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons for publication early in October. Mr. Shirley Hibberd is the editor of the work.

ROMANTIC EPISODES OF Medieval French Literature, done into English by Mr. Alexander Vance, is announced by Mr. Manwaring.

MY ELDEST BROTHER, a novel, by the authoress of the popular little book, "Our Farm of Four Acres," is forthcoming.

THE FOREST OF ARDEN, and its Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, by Mr. John Hannett, illustrated with upwards of sixty engravings, &c., is in preparation, and will be published by Messrs. Simpkin and Co.

MR. THOMAS HOOD will this month give us a poem entitled "The Daughters of King Daher," which Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. will publish.

A LIFE OF JOHN ROGERS, "the Compiler of the first authorised English Bible, the Pioneer of the English Reformation, and its first Martyr," by Mr. Joseph Lemuel Chester, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S "Strange Story," now running its course in *All the Year Round*, will be published in a complete form by Messrs. S. Low, Son, and Co., in December.

DEAN RAMSAY has a work in the press on "The Christian Life, in its Origin, Progress, and Future," which Messrs. Blackwood and Sons will publish.

MR. THACKERAY'S "Four Georges" are at last to be collected from the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine* and issued in a volume! What service these lectures have seen!

A LIFE OF BISHOP WILSON, by the Rev. John Keble, M.A., will shortly appear.

MR. F. G. TRAFFORD'S novels, "City and Suburb," and "Too Much Alone," are about to be issued in cheap editions by Mr. Skeet.

MR. JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD has a story-book entitled "Rough Diamonds" in the press, which will be published by Messrs. Lows.

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER is once more translated. This version is by Mr. P. Stanhope Worsley, M.A., and is in the Spenserian stanza. The first volume, comprising Books I. to XII., is announced by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LABRADOR LIFE is promised by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

THE *Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury* has reduced its price from 4½d. to 2d. Improvident as are many of the reductions, this of an old-established country paper, whose circulation cannot be greatly extended, seems to surpass them all.

A SELECTION FROM DASENT'S NORSE TALES, in small quarto, with illustrations, is in preparation by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas as a Christmas book.

POEMS by a Painter is announced by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons.

MR. W. H. KINGSTON has a novel in three volumes in preparation, "The Fire Ships: a Tale of the Sea."

"A SELECT LIBRARY OF CHRISTIAN LITERATURE" is about to be commenced and issued in weekly numbers, monthly parts, and in volumes. The series will open with Doddridge's Life of Colonel Gardiner, and be continued with popular religious works of the same character.

MR. SKEET, of King William-street, has issued his Catalogue for October of Old and Second-hand Books. Amongst the 500 titles quoted we observe many curious and scarce, and well worth the collector's attention.

THE HOUSE OF ROSEFIELD, a novel, is preparing for publication by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

DR. J. STEVENSON BUSHMAN has a small volume in the press, "Remarks on the Narrow Limits of so-called Rational Medicine."

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET with November will change its name to the *Literary Budget*.

DR. HORACE DOBELL has a work nearly ready, which Mr. Churchill will publish, on the "Germs and Vestiges of Disease, and on the Prevention of the Invasion and Fatality of Disease by Periodical Examinations."

ARCHDEACON DENISON has a book on hand, consisting of "Some Thoughts upon Religion, as instanced in the History of the Church of England in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries."

UNDER THE TITLE "UBIQUE," we understand that Captain T. C. Anderson has an interesting work in the press. It will combine an Introductory History of the Rise, &c., of the Bengal Army, with the war services of all the officers of the Bengal Army of all ranks, showing the engagements they served in, and the medals, orders, and decorations they wear.

A TRANSLATION of Madame de Pressense's tale of "Rosa," an excellent book for girls and a fair picture of French home-life, will be issued by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas in November.

THE CAPE correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that "a colonial paper has been republishing Charles Dickens's tale of 'Great Expectations,' but has been interdicted from doing so by the Supreme Court, and a question of damages is to be tried. It is quite right that the products of a man's brains should be protected."

DR. MADDEN, whose "Travels in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt," published by Mr. Murray in 1829, had a great run of popularity, has again visited the East, and has embodied his observations in a work now in the press, to be entitled, "The Turkish Empire in its Relations with Christianity and Civilisation."

"AGATHA; a Monthly Magazine of Social Reform and General Literature," price 3d., has been started in Dublin.

PROFESSOR COSMO INNES has another volume on Scottish History on hand, entitled "Sketches of Early Scottish Social Life," consisting of chapters on the old Scottish law of marriage and divorce, the state of society before and immediately after the Reformation, and on old Scottish topography and statistics.

HOLME LEE has written another volume of fairy tales, which Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. announce, entitled "The Wonderful Adventures of Tufongbo and his Elfyn Companions in their Journey through the Enchanted Forest with Little Content."

THE REV. K. M. BANERJEE, Second Professor of Bishop's College, Calcutta, has produced a volume of "Dialogues on the Hindu Philosophy," which Messrs. Williams and Norgate have in preparation for publication. It will contain a statement of the doctrines, and a refutation of the errors, of the Nyaya Sankhya and Vedas, with allusions to their relation to Buddhism—numerous passages in support of the author's representations being adduced in the original, accompanied by translations from Sanscrit authorities, some of which were never printed before.

ANOTHER HALPENNY WEEKLY MAGAZINE has been started this week, consisting of eight pages, folio, and entitled "Rays of Light," for Sunday reading.

TALES FROM THE MAGAZINES: "Tom Brown at Oxford," by Mr. Hughes, from *Macmillan*; "Norman Sinclair," by Professor Aytoan, from *Blackwood*; "Lovel the Widower," by Mr. Thackeray, from the *Cornhill*; and "Wheat and Tares," from *Fraser*, are all announced for immediate separate publication.

SALE OF A LIVERPOOL NEWSPAPER.—The *Northern Press*, a weekly Catholic newspaper, which has been in existence for about eighteen months or two years, has been sold by auction, and the copyright, stock, and goodwill, were disposed of to Mr. Harper, of the *Glasgow Free Press*, for 50l.

MR. CROCKFORD is about to publish the New Criminal Law Consolidation Acts, edited by T. W. Saunders, Esq., the Recorder of Bath, and E. W. Cox, Esq., the Recorder of Falmouth and the editor of "Cox's Criminal Law Cases." A digest of all the criminal cases decided during the last fifteen years will be added to the work. From the same office are announced for immediate publication Mr. W. Paterson's Practical Statutes of the Session of 1861, in 12mo. This series has been published yearly since 1849. The first part of the New Practice in Bankruptcy, by Mr. D. C. Macrae and Mr. A. A. Doria, arranged so that the whole law will be collated and seen at a glance, is announced for Saturday next.

CHARGES AND SERMONS, on special occasions, from 1811 to 1861, by the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., is announced by Messrs. Ward and Co.

MR. GEORGE GRUBB, M.A., is announced by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas, of Edinburgh, as author of an "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland," from the introduction of Christianity to the present day, in four volumes, to appear in November.

A VOLUME ON "The Present Position of the Liberal Party" is announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

DR. JOHN BROWN's tale of "Rab and his Friends," in his "Hore Sub-sective," has completely taken possession of the Scottish heart. Edition after edition of the tale has been sold, and now Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas are going to publish it in quarto, with illustrations by Mr. Geo. Harvey, Mr. J. Noel Paton, and J. B., as a Christmas book.

MESSRS. S. LOW, SON, and Co. are preparing for Christmas "The Book of Psalms," in small quarto, printed on thick toned paper, with illustrations, ornamental borders, and coloured initial letters, by Mr. John Franklin; "Elizabethan Poetry," a selection of songs and ballads of the days of Queen Elizabeth, illustrated by eminent artists; "Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets," illustrated by Mr. John Gilbert, ten large water-colour drawings being printed in fac-simile of the originals by Mr. Vincent Brooks, and thirty-two engravings on wood, printed in tints; and a new and improved edition of "Favourite Poems of the Last Hundred Years, from Thomson to Tennyson."

"AS MUCH HAS BEEN LOST on gratis and cheap papers in Glasgow as would purchase a large landed estate," says the *Glasgow Herald*. "An Edinburgh daily lately started has found its price at a penny too high, and announces itself on and after the 1st of October at one halfpenny! Nor will this be the minimum. We expect to see papers issued in Glasgow and Edinburgh and inducements offered to readers to take them for nothing. In newspapers, as well as in any other department, there are persons who think they have a special mission to benefit the world by underselling the trader who wishes to sell at a remunerative price. Such have the great satisfaction of sacrificing their means, when they have any, for the public good, and when they have none of their own, some benevolent and sanguine friends aid them to carry out their beneficent intentions by supplying them with the sinews of war. Already the penny newspaper press can boast of its martyrs as well as its philanthropists. Such calculated, as the Irishman did, on losing on every article, but doing a very large business, securing a good profit on the whole!"

**AUSTRALIA.**—PROPOSAL TO COMMENCE PAPER MAKING IN AUSTRALIA.—An "Inglewood Miner" writes to the *Melbourne Argus* saying: "It has been frequently a matter of surprise to me that colonial energy has never been directed to the manufacture of paper. It surely cannot be numbered among those manufacturing interests which, it is said, will not flourish here without protective duties. An ever-widening market, a steady and continual advance in prices, combined with an inadequate supply of the raw material in the older countries, would seem to offer peculiar advantages to those who should enter into that business in this colony. As the people increase in intelligence, so does the demand for paper extend, and severely tax the capabilities of the manufacturers. It is stated that the consumption of paper per head by the Americans exceeds that of England by three pounds weight to one. Now, if a few lumberers in the United States are able, with their necessarily limited means, to build and erect paper-mills, and work them with handsome results, till they soon become enabled to erect all the extensive buildings required for a first-class establishment, I cannot think that Victoria presents insurmountable difficulties to the manufacture succeeding here. Many of the humble mills I allude to are only worked a portion of the year, and yet they pay handsomely. Probably in many places here it would be impossible to obtain a sufficient supply of water-power all the year round; still, if the returns are so large, we should not be at a greater disadvantage than our American brethren. They suffer, not from want of water, but from a want of material, and being compelled to use shavings, swamp-hay, cotton-waste (if procurable), Indian corn refuse, and old woollen rags, and they are on the whole unable to produce a first-class bleached paper; but they do manage to produce a coloured, tough paper, and very serviceable for ordinary purposes, as their envelopes, &c., testify. These humble mills have, however, shown that good writing paper, of other colours than the orthodox cream-laid or blue-post, is obtainable from these coarse materials. With these examples before us, I can see no great obstacles to our following out this course. On several of the gold-fields we find sufficient water power to work heavy mining plants; one would imagine, therefore, that the same supply could be used for making paper. In advocating the establishment of these primitive and simple mills I would suggest situations near the gold-fields, for several reasons—first, because a large supply of rags can there be had without much difficulty; secondly, because a market is already at hand for the manufactured article, and also, because the system of small co-operative bodies is better understood on them. During a long residence on the gold-fields I have met many who are thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of paper; and I am confident that, in the present depressed state of things, on most of them this subject only requires ventilation to produce tangible results."

A SECOND JOURNAL is to be started immediately in the town of Hamilton, under the name of the *Free Press*. The necessary capital is now being subscribed in the district.

**UNITED STATES.**—"Why have we forgotten Mrs. Brooks, the American poetess?" asks the *Ploughkeeper Argus*. "She only died in 1845, and already her memory has well nigh perished; yet she wrote 'Zophiel,' which Southey pronounced 'by far the most original poem this generation has produced,' and its author 'the most impassioned and most imaginative of all poetesses.' Mrs. Brooks passed the spring of 1831 with Southey at Keswick, and received much help from him in preparing 'Zophiel' for the press. Charles Lamb, writing of 'Zophiel,' remarks: 'Southey says it is by some Yankee woman; as if there ever had been a woman capable of anything so great.' Who, now, we ask, reads the great poem of 'Zophiel,' or remembers Mrs. Brooks?"

COLONEL THOMAS F. MEAGHER delivered an address in the Music Hall, Boston, on 23rd September. Governor Andrew presiding on the occasion. His subject was "The National Cause—The Duties of Irishmen in the Crisis—The New Brigade—The Green Flag and the Stars and Stripes." Previous to the address Mrs. Mooney sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Sword of Bunker Hill;" Mr. Spearman "The Minstrel Boy" and "Remember the Glories of Brian the Brave;" and the Young America Drum Corps of ten boys, "Hurrah for the Union."

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, published at Portsmouth, N.H., one hundred and five years old, was discontinued on the 14th ult.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY AND DAILY NEWS, which has taken the side of the South, has been suspended for a season. A Northern paper says, "the editor and proprietor should be suspended as well."

**FRANCE.**—M. GUIZOT's new work, a translation of which is announced by Mr. Bentley, is thus described by a correspondent of the *Esperance* of Nantes: "M. Guizot is about to publish a volume entitled, 'L'Eglise et la Société Chrétiennes in 1861.' Several foreign journals have recently made very erroneous statements regarding this work. You have not forgotten that in May last M. Guizot, as President of the Protestant Society for elementary instruction, delivered a speech in which he asserted that the temporal sovereignty of the Pope was not solely a Catholic question, but a Christian question. He spoke to the same effect in his reply to Father Lacordaire, when the latter was received into the French Academy. You are aware of the commotion produced among the Protestants by this profession of faith on the part of M. Guizot, but being habituated to contradiction, he was not alarmed by that tempest; such is the subject treated by M. Guizot in a volume of 400 or 500 pages, which will be published between the 10th and 15th instant by Michael Levy. There are twenty-four chapters, some of which bear the following titles: 'Why I write this,' 'The Christian Church,' 'The Supernatural,' 'On the Alliance between State and Church,' 'The Catholic Church and Liberty,' 'Universal Suffrage in Italy,' 'The Future of Europe,' &c."

## TRADE NEWS.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**—A. Hinchliffe and E. E. Hollday, Kingston-upon-Hull, newspaper printers and publishers.—Bishop and Blundell, Little Britain and elsewhere, City, wholesale manufacturing stationers.—Sanderson and Ward, Upper-street, Islington, stationers and importers.—G. Moxon and F. G. Jackson, Barnsley, printers and stationers.

**BANKRUPT.**—William Henley, 1, Southgate-street, Gloucester, printer, bookseller, and stationer, Oct. 8 and Nov. 4, at the Bankrupt's Court, Bristol; solicitor, Mr. Wilkes, Gloucester; official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Bristol.

**INSOLVENT PETITIONER.**—Oct. 16, J. Pegg, Worcester, bookseller and stationer.

MR. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row, has disposed of the old-established business of Mrs. Edwards, Waterloo-road, to Mr. Hone; and the business of Mr. Lamcraft, Newton Abbott, Devon, to Mr. Valentine Hills, of Southampton; and the business of Mr. Ovenhead, Haverstock-hill, to Mrs. Johnson.

MR. HAYDAY, whose book-binding, excellent though it was, did not bring him fortune, recommences business in partnership with Mr. Mansell, of Oxford. The firm will trade under the name of Hayday and Mansell, in Little Queen-street, Holborn.

MR. CHARLES TILT, the publisher, died last Saturday at his house in Pembroke-gardens, Bayswater, aged 64. He had retired from business for some years, and was held in high regard by all who had connection with him.

ALMANAC DAY will be on the 21st November this year.

IT HAS BEEN STATED in the newspapers that in the fire which destroyed Messrs. Taylor and Greening's offices, in Fetter-lane, perished Todd and Bowman's "Cyclopædia of Surgery." This is correct only so far as regards the stock, woodcuts, &c., that remained on the premises. A month back, when the printing of the last sheets of this great work was completed, 500 copies were removed to the bookbinders. Fortunately these remain, but the proceeds of their sale will scarcely cover one-half of the author's loss.

MR. TOWGOOD's paper mill, at Arborfield, Berkshire, was completely destroyed by fire last week. The Basted Paper Mills, near Maidstone, belonging to Mr. Walter Monckton, were also burnt down last week. The fire broke out in the rag-sorting room, and spread so rapidly in consequence of the premises being of wood, that in little more than half an hour the rag-house, the machine-house, and themachinery were all destroyed. The damage done is estimated at several thousand pounds. Mr. Monckton is, it is said, insured.

**COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.**—(Before Mr. Commissioner GOULBOURN.)—*Re MORGAN.*—This was a meeting for the choice of assignees. The bankrupt, J. Morgan, was a printer, of Upper Marylebone-street, Clerkenwell. The preliminary statement of Messrs. Hart Brothers and Hayles, shows debts, 657*l.*; assets, 245*l.* Mr. Thackeray, of Old Fish-street, Doctor's-commons, was appointed assignee.

**SHERIFFS' COURT.**—(Before Mr. Commissioner KERR.)—*Wholesale and Retail Newsmen.*—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.—GILLARD v. UNDERWOOD.—This was an action to recover a sum for newspapers and periodicals supplied to the defendant. Mr. Buchanan, for the plaintiff, called his client, who proved supplying quantities of newspapers to defendant. Defendant asked for time, but his Honour said his rule was not to give time when a retail man was supplied by a wholesale man. It was necessary to keep the account clear. Verdict—To be paid at once.

**POLICE COURT, GUILDHALL.**—Alfred Simpson, a packer in the employ of Messrs. Cassell, Potter, and Galpin, was charged with stealing ninety copies of various periodical publications, to the value of 1*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*, the property of his masters; and Henry Pearce, a news agent, of 1½, Clayton-place, Kennington-road, Lambeth, was charged with feloniously receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Sir W. Carden remanded the prisoners, but accepted bail for Pearce.

**ERRATUM.**—Last week we stated that twenty copies of the *Penny Newsman* were sold for 1*s.* 6*d.* A mistake is obvious; we should have said twenty-eight.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### COMING SALES.

By Mr. HODGSON, in Chancery-lane, on Wednesday, October 9th, and two following days, at half-past twelve, upwards of 80,000 volumes of remainders of cheap and popular works.

By the SAME, on Monday, October 14th, and four following days, the library of the late Thomas Raw, Esq., of Islington.

By the SAME, on Tuesday, October 22nd, and three following days, a miscellaneous collection of books.

## BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

### ENGLISH.

BANNISTER—The Temples of the Hebrews: their Courts, Sanctuaries, Furniture, and Festivals: an Epitome of the Laws, Literature, Religion, and Sacred Antiquities of the Jewish Nation. By the Rev. J. T. Bannister, LL.D. Illust. post 8vo cl 10*s.* 6*d.* James Blackwood.

BARLOW—A Manual of the Practice of Medicine. By George Hilary Barlow, M.A. and M.D. 2nd edit. fcp 8vo cl 12*s.* 6*d.* Churchill.

BEARD—Religion, Science, and Orthodoxy: their real Nature and Reciprocal Relations: Two Discourses, preached on the occasion of the Thirty-first Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in Manchester. By John R. Beard, D.D. 12mo swd 6*d.* Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

BERWICK—The Queen's Dwarf: a Novel. By E. L. A. Berwick, Esq. (Parson Library. Vol. CCXLVIII.) Fcp 8vo bds 2*s.* C. H. Clarke.

CIRCLE (The) of the Sciences. New edit. Vol. VIII. Mathematical Sciences; Vol. IX. Mechanical Philosophy. Cr 8vo cl 5*s.* each. Griffin and Co.



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DAVIDSON'S Precedents and Forms in Conveyancing. 2nd edit. By C. Davidson, T. C. Wright, and J. Waley. Vol. I. Part I. and II. royal 8vo cl 50s. Wm. Macmillan and Co. 1861. 7s. 6d. Chapman and Hall.

DUMAS—The Page of the Duke of Savoy. By Alexandre Dumas (Dumas's Historical Library, Vol. XII.) Fcp 8vo bds 2s. C. H. Clarke.

EXAMINATION (An) of What Roman Catholics Really Believe on their own Showing. Being a Conversation Occasioned by the Rev. W. H. Anderson's tract entitled, "What do Catholics really Believe?" Edited by a Clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland. Fcp 8vo swd 1s. Hodges, Smith, and Co.

EXAMINATION Papers for the Civil Service of India. July 1861. Folio swd 2s 6d. E. Stanford.

FIELDING—The Adventures of Joseph Andrews. By Henry Fielding. Illustrated by Phiz. New edit fcp 8vo bds 2s. Routledge and Co.

FLOWERS of the Churchyard: a Translation. 18mo cl 1s. Mozley.

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HENDERSON'S Universal Trade Reckoner. 18mo cl 2s 6d. Griffin and Co.

HOLDEN—A Manual of the Dissection of the Human Body. By Luther Holden, F.R.C.S. Illustrated. 2nd edit, 8vo cl 16s. Churchill.

JESSE—Memoirs of King Richard the Third and some of his Contemporaries, with an Historical Drama, on the Battle of Bosworth. By Jno. H. Jesse. 8vo cl 15s. Bentley.

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MACMILLAN'S Magazine. Edited by David Masson. Vol. IV. May—Oct. 1861. 8vo cl 7s 6d. Macmillan and Co.

MADDOCK—Practical Observations on the Efficacy of Medicated Inhalations in the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, and other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. By Alfred Beaumont Maddock, M.D. (extracted from the Author's larger works.) 10th edit 8vo cl 1s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

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MARSHALL—Ancient Philosophy. A Treatise of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A. 4th edit cr 8vo cl 5s. (Encyclopædia Metropolitana), Griffin and Co.

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PEOPLE'S (The) Dictionary of the Bible. Vol. I. Aaron—Guest-chamber. 8vo cl 11s. (John Heywood, Manchester) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

PUNCH. Re-issue. Vol. VIII. January to June, 1861. 4to bds 5s. Bradbury and Evans.

READ—The Cloister and the Hearth: a Tale of the Middle Ages. By Charles Reade. 4 vols post 8vo cl 31s 6d. Triibner and Co.

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VICTOR—The Backwood's Bride: a Romance of Squatter Life. By Mrs. Metta V. Victor. (Beadle's American Library, No. 8.) Fcp 8vo swd 6d. Beadle and Co.

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BUNGER, Dr. Fel. die Geschichte d. tridentinischen Conella. Uebersetzt von S. v. B. Vom Verf. anerkannte Ausg. 2 Bde. 8. 734 S. Stuttgart.

FELFALC, Jul. Studien zur Geschichte der altböhmerischen Literatur. Lex.-8. 73 S. Wien. FREYTAG, Gust. Dare ed Avare. Prima versione ital. autorizzata dal autore. Gr. 16. 1486 S. m. 6 Holzschnit. Triest, 1860.

GELLES, Prof. Dr. E. F. Kirchengeschichte der Schweiz. 2 Thl. A. u. d. T.: Kirchengeschichte der Schweiz unter der Franken-, Burgundischen u. Alemannenherchaft. Gr. 8. 666 S. Bern.

GÜTZENBERGER, J. die Fresken der Neuen Trinkhalle zu Baden. In Stahl gest. v. Ed. Wagner u. erläutert v. Otto Moser. (Neue Ausg.) Mit e. poet. Anh. Gr. 8. (14 Stahlst. m. 68 Text.) Darmstadt.

HASPER, Elise, das Leben in den vier Jahreszeiten. Ein Naturgemälde religiöser Tendenz. 12. 134 S. Berlin.

MAIR, A. Funken aus der Esse d. Witzes, d. Humors u. der Satire in Poesie u. Prosa. 8. 159 S. Nordhausen, 1862.

MERGENTHEIM, Jul. v. ein Freiheitskrieg in Böhmen (1861). 8. 243 S. Leipzig, 1862.

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PLÜMERAN, Burg. Eine neue mecklenburg. Ritter- u. Dorgeschichte. 2 Thle. 8. 590 S. Berlin, 1862.

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